FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

[illegible]RSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

[illegible] OF INTERVENTION.—We have [illegible] the account given by our [illegible] of the opposition of the [illegible] of the House of Commons to [illegible] resolutions introduced a few days [illegible] of Davidson:—

[illegible] while struggling freedom every [illegible] warmest sympathy of the people [illegible], that they still adhere to the [illegible] Father of his country, as an[illegible] well address, of keeping them[illegible] all entangling alliances with [illegible], and of never quitting our own, [illegible] foreign ground.

That our mission as a Republic is [illegible] our opinions or impose on other [illegible] form of Government by *artifice* or [illegible] by example, and show, by our [illegible] and justice—the blessings of [illegible] and the advantages of free insti[illegible].

That the foregoing resolutions be [illegible] His Excellency the Governor, to [illegible] Representatives in Congress, ex[illegible] of this Legislature.

[illegible] to believe that in no State in the [illegible] unanimity in favor of the [illegible] faith—more decided opposition [illegible] affairs of other countries, to [illegible] its shapes,—than in North [illegible] that nineteen-twentieths of [illegible] people of the State are of this [illegible]. And we infer from the [illegible] members that *they* think [illegible] skulk from the vote? [illegible] of the party de[illegible], their hostility to [illegible]. Why did not [illegible]? They [illegible] such a vote? [illegible] they will equally, [illegible] a skulking [illegible] every thing [illegible] WASHINGTONIAN [illegible] Gen. Leach.

[illegible] RAIL ROADS.—After nearly a [illegible] the Wilmington Herald [illegible] *have broken* ground on the subject [illegible] from this place to the Coal Mines, [illegible] through this place, with the [illegible] North and South. And we [illegible] both these papers indicate op[illegible].

[illegible] describing the scheme (and [illegible] of "the expectation" of its [illegible]—

[illegible] of the case as it appears to us. [illegible] is carried out, its effects [illegible] of our town are manifest at a [illegible] it will be carried out or no, is [illegible] future. If our Fayetteville [illegible] of building a Road to the [illegible], and we have no right to [illegible] object. Perhaps a slight [illegible] purpose might be obtained [illegible] not assured. The people [illegible] neighbors of Fayette[illegible] are pleased to hear of the [illegible] of the town, and consider all [illegible]. But at the [illegible] self interest mingled with [illegible] will cause them to resist [illegible] richest portion of the State to [illegible], which has ever manifested un[illegible] is theirs. They will op[illegible] with the North-Eastern Rail [illegible] on the obvious principles of [illegible]

[illegible] wide field for comment [illegible] we forbear."

[illegible] to say to this, except, that [illegible], we think, is inclined [illegible] of the trade of our State [illegible] rival spoken of, or to take it [illegible] our own natural port, than we. [illegible] remark, that there is here, (at [illegible] so little information as to [illegible] accurately *where* the con[illegible] the means to make one, should [illegible] road. Recent move[illegible] Legislature have sat[illegible] N. E. Rail road will terminate at [illegible] much out of our [illegible], to serve our pur[illegible] connect with the Cheraw [illegible] which this town can [illegible] practicable to con[illegible] the hostility of our [illegible] diminished at least, [illegible] place should, (as [illegible] determine to make [illegible] the Pee Dee, within [illegible] to Wilmington [illegible] the creation of rival [illegible] of the State not [illegible] system or just policy [illegible] the construction of so ma[illegible] necessarily prove mutually [illegible] mutually advantageous to each [illegible] State. What is done is done, [illegible] anything against it, but cer[illegible] that two routes *through* the [illegible] way of Wilmington and the [illegible] Charlotte and Raleigh, are enough [illegible] setting up two others—the [illegible] and the Metropolitan.—[illegible] either be feeders to those al[illegible] or should open up new channels [illegible]. We attach no blame to [illegible] the line of, say, the Metropoli[illegible] of course want to be placed in [illegible] with the rest of mankind by Rail[illegible] to take up with any project [illegible] the facilities they require, [illegible] the part of the Legislature of [illegible] to them the facilities which are their due, to see that the works for that purpose are planned with regard to some just system and will not have the effect of helping to cut the throats of works already constructed and in which the State is a large stockholder.

"So far as the Charleston project of reaching our mines is concerned, it need give us very little uneasiness, so far, at least, as a competition in the coal trade is concerned. Our people will never abandon the Deep River improvement, until it can be made fully available, and if so made, some mode will be devised to remove the difficulties between this point and Fayetteville. Or, even supposing that a rail road communication should be considered indispensable, we have still immeasurably the advantage of Charleston. The charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad gives it the power to construct branches. A branch from Faison's depot would reach the mines in a distance of a little over half more than the length of a road from Fayetteville to that point, and the branch could be built with the unsold stock of the company, which is over a million of dollars. We mention this merely as a matter of speculation, which it may never be necessary to reduce into practice, but which again it may, and which will be available to guard against certain contingencies.

We must say, that we do not think it very generous or just, after Wilmington has been aided by the funds of the State to a large amount, and in part by the votes and influence of the members of the Legislature from this place, that any one in that town, especially a paper there, should desire the Legislature to refuse Fayetteville a simple charter, without one dollar of aid. A charter is all we ask, and surely the Journal cannot represent public opinion in Wilmington if it would refuse us that? What are "the facilities which are our due," if this be not one? If the people are willing, unaided by the State, to undertake such a work, surely that is some evidence that the "facility is due" to them.

But perhaps the unkindest and queerest idea of the Journal is that of a rail road from Faison's Depot to the Mines! What! a rail road 70 or 80 miles apparently for the purpose of avoiding Fayetteville? It would be as cheap and easy to make your road at once direct from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and then, ours being built to the Mines, there would be uninterrupted rail carriage from the mines to Wilmington. Or, still cheaper and easier, make your road from Kelly's Cove to Fayetteville.

It is certainly satisfactory to us to learn, that the Journal "attaches no *blame*" to us for wishing to be "placed in communication with the rest of mankind." That at least is generous in the Journal.

For our own part, we believe that there is enough for all, and we go for the "largest liberty" in improvements which will benefit North Carolina, and especially our own section of it.—We have no purpose beyond our own State, in such works.

We have written the above very hastily, the Wilmington papers arriving just before our paper is going to press. Perhaps the subject deserves more mature deliberation.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Monday, Dec. 13th.

Dear Sirs: The bill to extend the North Carolina Road to Beaufort Harbor is yet under consideration in the Senate. A motion for its indefinite postponement was made this afternoon, but was not carried. The vote stood—yeas 21, nays 26. The amendment offered by Mr. Hoke, to appropriate $2,000,000 for the extension of the N. C. Road to the Tennessee line, has elicited considerable debate. Mr. Caldwell spoke in favor of the amendment to-day, and Messrs. Kelly and Lillington opposed it. I had the pleasure of hearing the conclusion of Mr. Caldwell's speech, and the whole of Mr. Lillington's reply. Mr. Lillington's speech was short, but it was eloquent and pointed. His opposition, of course, was not to an appropriation for the West, but to the blending of the two in one bill. He argued that it would imply a want of confidence in our Eastern brethren to adopt it, after they had expressed a willingness to vote for it in a separate bill.

In the House, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company, was under consideration to-day. The amendment offered by Mr. Avery, to appropriate $8000 per mile for the superstructure, was rejected—yeas 10, nays 65. A motion, however, was made by Mr. Dortch to reconsider this vote, which was laid upon the table. Gen. Saunders gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment.

Though more business than usual was transacted in the House to-day, I do not believe there was much of special interest.

D. W. COURTS, Esq. was re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Love of Haywood, was also put in nomination. The vote stood—Courts 81, Love 66, scattering 4.

CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. was elected General Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. Mooring, of Martin, and Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, were put in nomination. The following is the vote: Wiley 79, Mooring 43, Williams 27. Mr. Wiley, I have no doubt, will make a good officer; and I trust his efficient service will demonstrate the utility of this office.

The two Houses to-day rescinded the joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th, and have determined to adjourn on the 22d instant. I hope they will be able to accomplish it, but I do not believe that they will. I shall not be surprised if the first of January should find them still in session.

I witnessed the exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Scholars, belonging to the State Institution, in the Commons Hall to-night. An immense concourse attended. The examination of the Deaf and Dumb pupils was interesting; but that of the Blind was particularly so.—The proficiency of the latter, especially in vocal music, was truly astonishing. I could not but regret, on witnessing this exhibition, that more of these unfortunate children have not been brought in to share the benefits of the State's bounty.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 14th.

Dear Sirs: It is a late hour, and I am compelled to be brief in my notice of to-day's proceedings.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, passed its second reading in the Senate to-day.—The amendment offered by Mr. Hoke to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road bill was rejected this morning by a vote of 34 to 8. I do not believe a vote has yet been taken on the bill itself.

In the House a number of bills were disposed of on their second reading, but few of which were of special interest. The bill to improve County Prisons, and to establish Houses of Correction, was indefinitely postponed. This was a bill of great merit; and though it has failed at this session, as it did at the last, I believe it will ultimately get through the Legislature in some shape.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Leach of Davidson, declaring against intervention, and setting forth the doctrine of Washington on this subject, were passed last night by a vote of 58 to 8. The Democrats fought them very hard by way of amendments, but they were promptly voted down as soon as the question could be taken. The next mode of attack was to stave off the question by motions to adjourn, but this was unavailable, as the ayes and noes were called every time. During the progress of this contest, many members left the House, and a motion was made by Mr. D. F. Caldwell about 7 o'clock for a call of the House. The call proceeded until they had arrived at the point for sending after the absentees by a special messenger, when it was agreed to excuse them all. The question upon the passage of the resolutions was at last reached, and some of the Democratic members were compelled to vote to make a quorum, being present when the question was put. And it is an astonishing fact, that after having opposed the resolutions with so much earnestness, and caused so great a consumption of time, but eight dared to record their votes against the resolutions. I give the names of the immortal eight, that they may stand out in universal notoriety. They were, Messrs. Avery, Barrett, Dobson, Herring, Lockhart, J. F. Lyon, Mooring, and Norfleet.

The two Houses voted to-day for three Trustees of the University, without making an election. 158 votes were cast, making 80 necessary for a choice.

Mr. W. L. Steele	received	71
Mr. S. P. Hill	"	65
Mr. W. T. Dortch	"	56
Mr. J. G. Bynum	"	45
Mr. H. L. Clark	"	38
Mr. R. H. Smith	"	56
Mr. J. B. Cherry	"	36
Mr. J. F. Taylor	"	28
Mr. M. F. Hawkins	"	13
Mr. M. M'Gehee	"	11

The House adjourned about 8 o'clock.

Yours, &c. E.

From the Register, we copy such portions of the debates and proceedings, not already reported by our correspondent, as we think will interest our readers:—

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating money in aid of Internal Improvements. The question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Steele to appropriate a sum of money for the improvement of the Pee Dee River and the Lumber River.

Mr. STEELE advocated his amendment on the ground that his constituents would be benefited by the appropriation which he proposed, remarking that he had always supported every proposition that had been made for the improvement of any portion of the State, but it had been a one sided business, there had been no mutuality or reciprocation. His section of the State had received no favors of a like nature, and he thought it was but just and proper that some little attention should now be directed that way.

Mr. RICHARDSON also pressed the claims of his constituents.

After some little debate of this nature, the amendment was amended by striking out so much as relates to the Pee Dee River, and thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. COWPER moved to insert an appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of the Meherrin river, which was adopted.

Mr. ALBRITTON moved to amend by appropriating $50,000 for Tar River; but he subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. CANNADAY moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WOODFIN addressed the Senate at great length upon the general subject of internal improvement, showing the vast benefit and advantages which would necessarily accrue from the expenditure of money in the construction of the proposed works of internal improvement. He remarked that it was supposed it was not necessary that he should labor to convince the Senate that Rail Roads and other facilities of intercommunication tended to enrich the State. The day had gone by when it was necessary to demonstrate this fact. Experience—the experience of other States, if not of our own—now supplied the place of theory. The best interests of North Carolina—the whole of North Carolina, and not a particular section merely—were involved in the ends proposed to be attained by the accomplishment of these measures. As the State was at present situated, the interests of different sections were adverse to each other; there was nothing in common between them beyond the mere fact of belonging to the same State, and being included within the boundaries of the jurisdiction of a distinct and separate State Government. In the very nature of things there was not that full sympathy and community of interest which ought to exist, and which would exist if the contemplated measures of internal improvement were carried out. The first objection to the proposed measures seemed to be founded on the alleged want of means. The State, he contended, was never in a better condition to raise money. The bonds of the State would command a premium in the market. It could not be said that the State could not raise the necessary amount of money. The next question was, would it be wise to make the investment; would it be a profitable investment? Would the State be benefitted to an extent commensurate with the outlay? He believed that all doubts upon this point would be removed, when the ultimate completion of the great system by which a connection with the valley of Mississippi would be effected, was taken into view. He entertained no doubt that the extension of the works as now proposed would double the value of the two millions already expended. And of that sum how much had the State been called upon to advance? The work had been going on for four years and the State had not been called upon for a dollar. Individuals had contributed by their labor, and in cash, half a million of dollars. It was contended that we should wait and see whether that which had been already done would repay the costs. It could not be expected to be profitable until completed, so as to form an uninterrupted communication with the valley of the Mississippi. Why wait, when the common sense of any man would tell him that waiting would be disastrous to our hopes? One thing was quite certain, that unless the policy were adopted of perfecting the work so auspiciously begun, a feeling of discouragement and dissatisfaction would so far prevail in this State as to lead hundreds of families to remove to other localities where greater inducements were offered for enterprise and industry, and where greater facilities existed for turning labor to profitable account. He had been instrumental in inducing many to remain in the State who would otherwise have left it, by representing that the state of things would soon be changed in consequence of the increased facilities for communication. He had urged upon them the propriety of endeavoring to improve our own State,—a thing which ought to hold the foremost place in every patriotic heart, and that we should soon have Rail Roads—and paying roads too.—aye and profitable roads, in the popular acceptation of the term, profitable roads, that is, such as make immediate return of profit upon the stock invested, without reference to the value of such roads in other points of view, exceeding by far the more immediate return of profit in the shape of a dividend upon the stock invested. He trusted there was no portion of the people of North Carolina who would oppose a system of improvement for the State, when it could be shown that such work could be made to pay the expense of its construction. He believed there were none who did not desire that North Carolina should occupy an equal position with her sister States in respect to liberality and enterprize, and these were qualities which would naturally lead to prosperity. He regretted that the bill was not allowed to take the usual course. He hoped the motion to postpone indefinitely would not prevail, because there were Senators who might be disposed to vote for the bill if it were allowed to take the usual course. All that he desired was that it should have a fair hearing, that it should have fair play: for upon a due examination of the subject, he was fully confident that it would receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? Will he vote for the bill which I introduced yesterday?

Mr. WOODFIN. Unquestionably. And will the Senator from Mecklenburg inform me if he will vote for this bill?

Mr. CALDWELL. I will not vote for it.

Mr. WOODFIN. Then I maintain that I am more patriotic than he is. I shall do what I believe is right, whether the Senator from Mecklenburg will do so or not.

On motion of Mr. Joyner the bill was further amended by striking out the section appropriating $500,000 for Nag's Head.

Mr. JOYNER, on making this motion, said he was quite sure there was no member on that floor who was more anxious than he was to see that improvement effected, but he regarded it as being essentially a national work, and one which should not be undertaken by the State. Congress had already taken the subject into consideration, and had appropriated $50,000 to commence the work. He thought it would be decidedly wrong to take it out of the hands of the General Government. The amendment having been adopted.

Mr. GILMER rose and addressed the Senate in relation to the general merits of the question presented in the bill under consideration. He spoke with great ability and eloquence; and was listened to with marked attention and interest. His speech was alike creditable to his head and his heart, evincing clearly that he was animated by fervid patriotism. He was evidently master of his subject, to which he did full justice, acquitting himself in a manner calculated to make any constituency proud of such a representative. The report of his remarks shall appear hereafter.—Having concluded

Mr. BOYD moved the following amendment: That the sum of $500,000 be appropriated to the construction of a Rail Road communication between Danville in Virginia to Greensboro' in Guilford county, or at such points near those places as may be deemed most practicable. The amendment was rejected.

The bill was here laid aside. On a subsequent day,—

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. STEELE moved to strike out so much of the said bill as provided for a transfer of $25,000 of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

Mr. STEELE said he begged leave to assign in a few words his reasons for the motion. In the first place, he said, that under the Charter of said Plank Road Company, the stock was pledged to the bondholders for the payment of the bonds issued by said Company; and he did not believe that the Legislature had the right to transfer it. In the second place, that Plank Road was the first work of the sort ever put in operation in the State, and he thought it ought to be allowed to show what could be done in that way. And in the third place, if the stock could be transferred at all, it ought to be to some work in that section of the State; and not to a distant portion wholly disconnected in territory and interest from the Cape Fear region.

Mr. WASHINGTON said the draftsman of the bill under consideration was fully aware of the provision contained in the Charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, to which the Senator from Richmond had alluded. But with a full knowledge of all the facts, it was not considered either illegal or improper to make the transfer proposed. He regarded the lien of the bondholders as prior and paramount to the title of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Company in said stock; and if this latter Company took that stock with notice of the equity they took it *cum onere;* and the bondholders could pursue it into whosesoever hands it might go. In this position he thought every lawyer on the floor of the Senate would concur with him. And in order to show that nothing wrong was intended or could be done in this matter, he was willing that an amendment should be made to the section in the section in the shape of a proviso, "that nothing in the act contained should be construed to interfere or conflict with any lien, legal or equitable, which the holders of the bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company might have on said stock." And so far as that Plank Road being the first work of the sort in the State, he was as well aware of the fact as the Senator from Richmond; and he might, perhaps, put the Senator from Richmond in possession of some information which he did not have: and that was, that the first work of the sort in the State would never have gone into operation if it had not been for his, Mr. W.'s vote in the Senate, as the records of that body would show. If that work had proved a benefit to the State, he, Mr. W., felt that he was entitled to some little credit for it.

But, the Senator from Richmond had said that this Plank Road was situated in a section of the State distant and disconnected in interest from Newbern and Beaufort Harbor. It was not the first time he, Mr. W., had been reminded of that fact. He had heard that often on the stump, when he had been arraigned for voting for it. But, thank God, he had never known any North, South, East or West in his votes on Internal Improvements; and he hoped to see the day when we should hear no more of sectional interests; and when the people of North Carolina would be *one people.* To accomplish an object so desirable, he was not only willing to be taxed, but would take the very coat from his back or the shoes from his feet.

Mr. STEELE said he had with equal disinterestedness and patriotism voted not only for the Central Rail Road, but for an appropriation of $40,000 for the improvement of the Navigation of Neuse River.

Mr. WASHINGTON said he had likewise voted for the Senator's favorite project, the improvement of Lumber River.

Mr. STEELE said he was obliged to the Senator from Craven for that vote. He had not made the motion to strike out the Plank Road stock from any feeling of hostility to the bill, but from a desire to make it as acceptable as possible to his part of the State.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Will the Senator from Richmond vote for the bill if his amendment prevails?

Mr. STEELE. I will not pledge myself to do so; but I think my course will be entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Craven in the event.

Mr. WASHINGTON. A word to the wise is sufficient; and under that intimation, at the urgent request of several friends of the bill, and as I do not wish to jeopard the whole bill for $25,000, I shall make no further opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Richmond.

The amendment was accordingly adopted.

Mr. BOWER moved to strike out so much of the same section as provided for a transfer of $575,000 of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock.

Mr. Bower said he considered the plan of transferring stock from one Company to another bad policy; it would be much better to give the money at once, and referred to Internal Improvements in other States to show that the State ought not to be connected with such works at all. The State, he said, had lost a large amount of money by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and now, when she was about to realize something from it, a proposition was made to transfer the stock which she owned in it.

Mr. WASHINGTON said he would ask the Senator one question—and it was this: If his motion to strike out *the stock* prevailed, was he ready to vote the *money* for the extension?

Mr. BOWER said he would not vote the money, for he did not think this was the time to enlarge appropriations for Internal Improvements.

Mr. WASHINGTON said he had obtained precisely the answer which he expected. It must be evident to every one, continued Mr. Washington, that the Senator from Ashe was opposed out and out to the improvement proposed. When a transfer of stock is asked, he said that was not the proper mode, better give money; and when money is asked, he says he will not vote that. He hoped Senators would bear this in mind when they come to vote on the amendment of the Senator from Ashe. It was evident that the policy of the Senator from Ashe was the "do nothing policy," a policy which had been well nigh fatal to the best interest of the State—which had almost depopulated her territory, and laid waste her fields—a policy which if adopted and adhered to for two years longer would complete the ruin and havoc already in rapid progress. An appropriation for an extension would then be too late; there would be neither the people or the money to accomplish it. The people in his section of the State would be discouraged and disheartened; and driven from their homes and their firesides, and the graves of their fathers, will seek elsewhere a more liberal Government and a kindlier people. The Senator from Buncombe had stated to the Senate on yesterday that unless some steps were taken at this session to convince the western people that this extension was to be made, they would seek a connection with the Roads in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and all hope of a connection between Beaufort Harbor and the great West would be forever abandoned.

Mr. CALDWELL said he should like to be informed by the Senator from Craven whether he was urging the extension of the Central Railroad for the purpose of coercing the Western trade to Beaufort. For if that was the Senator's object, he was against the whole scheme.

Mr. WASHINGTON said he was astonished that such a question should be asked him at this late day, with his recorded votes and legislative course before the Senate. He had entered the House of Commons in 1844, and from that time had been constantly a member of the Legislature; during that time he had voted for any feasible scheme of Internal Improvements proposed, without regard to sectional interest or influence. He had voted to aid Wilmington though regarded by some as a rival town to Newbern. He was proud to have done so, for he regarded Wilmington as deserving aid; for when the cause of Internal Improvement was drooping if not almost abandoned in North Carolina, Wilmington had come forward and strained every nerve to resuscitate and revive it, and he was proud to say that Wilmington stood by him now. Mr. W. said he had voted for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, by which the Virginia markets were opened to our people. He claimed no exclusive benefits or preferences for Newbern or Beaufort; he believed it impossible to *force* trade to any point—it would go where the better market was to be found—all he asked or desired was a fair competition, and to give the farmers of the country a choice of markets for their products.

Mr. CALDWELL said, he did not wish to be understood as opposing the extension of the Rail Road to Beaufort Harbor, but as objecting to the mode of doing it. Why not vote the money at once? He thought it decidedly wrong to transfer from a company, when it was believed it would soon be paying eight per cent, into another new company, where it would certainly pay nothing for two or three years, and would probably never pay more than six per cent, and the State must, of course, lose the difference. It was a bad and blind policy.

Mr. WASHINGTON. The Senator from Mecklenburg asks, why not go for the money at once, instead of the stock?—declaring, that he would prefer to vote the money. Sir, I will tell the Senator from Mecklenburg, that unfortunately, there are too many members of the present Legislature, who are pledged against an increase of the State debt. He Mr. W. would of course much prefer the money, but he had ascertained that there was no possible chance to get that at this session, and he was glad to take what he could get. The plan of transferring stock was no new project. It had built up Massachusetts and Georgia. And so far as the loss to the State was concerned, he did not see how there could be any probability of that—for that State liabilities were not at all increased thereby, and although the stock proposed to be transferred was worth now only about eighty dollars a share—we propose to take it at par; and it is provided, in the bill, that it shall not be sold at less than par. We have no doubt, it will be worth par before we need it. The road to which it is to be transferred, will be the cheapest road ever built—the country through which it is to pass, is almost as level as the floor of the the Senate—the right of way will cost but little; if the charter is granted now—money is plenty—provisions abundant, with plenty of laborers seeking employment—and to say nothing of the transportation of produce and goods on the road, there is probably no road in the Southern country, where the way-travel, which is the paying travel, would be greater then on this.

But, suppose the Raleigh and Gaston stock should eventually pay on that Road eight per cent. and only six per cent. on the other. Is it nothing that the lands of the State should be enhanced in value, and her revenues thus increased? Is it nothing that the transportation on the great Central Road, which costs the State two millions of dollars, should be greatly augmented? Is it nothing to the State to see her citizens industrious, prosperous, contented and happy? Is it nothing that her people from the mountains to the sea-board should be *one people?* that in time of war, foreign or domestic, she will have ready access from her extreme western border to the finest Harbor in the Southern country; particularly in case of secession or disunion? Are all these advantages to be hazarded or foregone, on account of an *anticipated* if not *imaginary* loss of two per cent. a year on $575,000 worth of stock? He hoped not. The peculiar advantages of Beaufort are not of recent discovery. There is in this city an old document, believed to be authentic, in which it is stated that the arms and ammunition used in this State during the Revolutionary War were brought in chiefly from France through Beaufort Harbor, when the depth of water is stated as the same it is now, and the records of the Treasury Department show that the drooping finances of the United States secured very efficient aid, during the war of 1812, from the prizes brought into that port by active and daring Privateers.—Twenty odd years ago its importance was urged upon the people of the State by the venerable Dr. Caldwell, of Chapel Hill, and urged upon the Legislature by Gov. Swain, from the mountains, on one side, and the lamented Judge Gaston, from Newbern, on the other. If the policy recommended by the wise heads and pure and patriotic hearts of these men had been adopted, North Carolina would have presented a very different aspect from what she now does. But though much has been lost by delay, there is yet an opportunity of doing much to redeem our fallen fortunes. Let us embrace it.

The amendment was rejected, 19, to 26.

Mr. BOWER moved to strike out the provision of the Bill which required the State to endorse such bonds as the counties or incorporated towns might subscribe for. Carried, 29 to 17.

THE ZEPHYR.

This is the name of a new and beautiful iron steamer just arrived in our waters, and built as a passenger boat to run between Fayetteville and this town. The Zephyr was built at Wilmington, Del., by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of iron; she has two superior engines with cylinders 14 inches in diameter, stroke 4 feet; is 134 feet long over all, 20 feet beam and draws 18 inches. She is intended altogether for passengers and very light freight, and from the superiority of her model, strength of engines, and fleetness, the journey to and fro it is hoped will be performed in a day each way. This matter is to be tested, however, and a schedule of her trips will be published hereafter. It has been ascertained that she can make 14 miles to the hour. Her arrangements for passengers are complete and on a scale not only of neatness but of elegance. Our Line Steamers do not excel her in the beauty of finish or the comfort of her accommodation. The saloon is large, well ventillated, and handsomely fitted off, and the cabin arrangements are so made as to obviate the objection made against other boats, and which all who are familiar with the travel on the river will readily understand. The Zephyr all in all is as pretty a boat as runs upon the River, and we commend her to the attention of our Fayetteville friends. They will agree with us in the opinion, we think. She is owned by the clan of McRae's and we wish them much success in the enterprise.—*Wil. Herald.*

We learn that the above elegant Boat arrived here last evening about 8 o'clock, having left Wilmington between 8 and 9 A. M.

The enterprize has our best wishes.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received from the President of the Company, D. MacRae, Esq. "Complimentary Tickets," entitling the Editors and their Ladies to a free passage on the Zephyr for one year—a privilege which we hope to use in making—what is always pleasant—a visit to friends in Wilmington.

Branch Bank of the State.—We learn that Mr. William Reston has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State in this town, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Cashier Col. Wm. E. Anderson.

Mr. Wm. D. Smith has been appointed Teller in place of Mr. Reston, and will doubtless endeavor to prove an efficient officer.—*Wil. Herald.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Huske, SAMUEL LANGDON, Esq., of Brunswick county, to Miss MARY, daughter of John McRae, Esq.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. WM. W. GRAHAM, of Richmond county, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Jas. Jenkins.

In Petersburg, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Dr. WILLIAM R. MILLER of Raleigh, to Miss FANNY BRITTON, daughter of Col. E. O. Britton, of the former place.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 14—Str Southerner, with goods for H [illegible], Jenkins & Roberts, Cook & Johnson, [illegible] Coar, H G Gainey, J Parker, N McNeill.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

We complete our abstracts of the documents presented to Congress in connexion with the President's message, by gathering together in brief form the most important of the facts which the superintendent of the census has imbodied in his report. The document is evidence of his unwearied industry in the prosecution of the labor intrusted to him, and embraces particulars of deep interest to all classes of readers. It displays the present physical condition of the republic—its progress in population, industry, and wealth; the extent and variety of its resources; supplying figures which serve to correct many erroneous impressions on these points, and suggesting inquiries into matters that have as yet received little attention.

The rate of increase of the population of the United States during the last sixty years has been about 3½ per cent. per annum; that of Great Britain during the last fifty years 1.37 per cent. In Ireland, from 1821 to 1841, the increase was about the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, while during the ten succeeding years there was a decrease at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. From 1840 to 1850 the population of the United States increased from somewhat more than 17,000,000 to over 23,000,000, or 36 per cent; the increase in Great Britain, leaving Ireland out of view, being at the rate of 12 per cent.

In the United States the houses occupied by free persons number 3,362,337; the houses in Great Britain [illegible] 3,670,197. Belgium, with [illegible] to five inmates, has about [illegible].

Of the [illegible] of the United States, 17,737,578 were born in the soil; 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries, and there are 39,226 whose nativity has not been ascertained. The proportion of foreign-born persons is therefore much smaller than it has been generally supposed [illegible], in fact, but 11.06 per cent. of the whole free population. The whole natives of Ireland in [illegible] in 1850 was 961,719; of Germany, 573,225; of England, 278,675; of British America, 147,700; of Scotland, 70,550; of France, 54,068; of Wales, 29,868. Of the foreign-born inhabitants, 1,965,518 reside in the free States, and 245,310 in the slave States. Not less than 4,112,433 free persons have migrated from the States of their birth and settled in others. Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Virginia has in this way lost 355,000 of her natives; North Carolina, 261,575; and South Carolina fifty-nine per cent. of her free population.

There are 9,091 white mutes in the United States, and 632 colored; 9,702 blind persons, of whom 1,705 are colored; 15,768 who are insane, including 321 free colored, and 291 slaves; 15,705 idiots, of whom 456 are free colored, and 1,040 slaves.

The paupers are set down at 134,972, of whom 68,538 were of foreign birth; a large number of the others being free persons of color. The entire cost of the support of these individuals during the year preceding June, 1850, was $2,954,806. The number actually receiving relief on the 1st June was 50,353.

The criminals convicted during the same year numbered 27,000; 13,000 being native and 14,000 foreign born.

About 4,000,000 youth were receiving instruction on 1st June, 1850, occupying nearly 100,000 *colleges and schools*, and employing more than 115,000 teachers.

The average annual mortality in the United States is 1.38 per cent. being in the ratio of 1 to 73 of the number living. The New England States give a ratio of mortality in the number living of 1 to 64; the Middle States, with Ohio, 1 to 72; the central slave States, 1 to 73; coast planting States, 1 to 73; Northwestern States, 1 to 80. We do not accept these figures as indicating precisely the relative salubrity of the different portions of the Union. The new States are settled chiefly by persons in the prime of life, while the older States compare unfavorably simply because of the emigration from the ranks of their youthful population. Taking the data as given, the annual deaths per cent. in Massachusetts, on an average of all ages, is slightly more than that in England; in Maryland the average is less.

The real and personal estate owned by residents in the United States is valued at more than $7,135,929,725. The wealth of New York is estimated at $1,080,309,216; Pennsylvania, $722,486,120; Massachusetts, $573,342,286; Ohio, $504,726,120; Virginia, $436,701,082; Georgia, $335,425,714; Kentucky, $301,628,457; South Carolina, $288,257,694; Louisiana, $233,998,764; Mississippi, $228,951,130; Alabama, $228,204,332; North Carolina, $226,800,472; Maryland, $219,217,364; Indiana, $201,650,264; Tennessee; $201,246,686; New Jersey, $200,000,000. The other States range from $156,265,006 (Illinois) to $18,852,653, (Delaware;) the District of Columbia having $14,018,874 assigned to it.

The churches in the several States number 36,011, and there are 240 in the District of Columbia and the Territories; the total value of church property being $86,416,639, one half of which is owned in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Indiana, Florida, Delaware, and Ohio have the greatest number of churches in proportion to the population, while the proportion is least in California, Louisiana, and Iowa. The average number that each church in the Union will accommodate is 384.

The cash value of the farming land in the United States is $3,270,733,093, and of farming implements and machinery $151,000,000. The aggregate of improved land is 118,457,622 acres. In New York and Pennsylvania there is an average of little less than four acres to each person; in the New England States a little more; in Tennessee, five acres; in South Carolina, six; in Virginia, seven; in Kentucky twelve.

Turning to domestic animals, we find that there are, altogether, 4,250,000 horses, or about one to five inhabitants. There were 500,000 horses less in 1840. Of asses and mules there are 559,070, all but 50,000 of which are in the South. The neat cattle shows an increase in ten years of about twenty per cent., the number in 1850 being 18,355,287. The produce of butter in that year was 3,994,542 lbs., the average product appearing to be about 40 lbs., per annum to each cow, with 165 lbs. of cheese. The increase of sheep has been only 12 per cent. during the ten years; but owing to improved breeding and other causes, there has been an augmentation of 46 per cent., in the weight of fleeces. The increase in the number of sheep has taken place in the States south of Maryland and west of New York. In 1840 New York had 5,118,000 sheep, which produced 226,000 lbs. of wool less than were produced in 1850 with 3,453,000 sheep.

On the whole wheat crop of the United States there was a gain during the ten years of 15,645,371 bushels. In the New England States the crop has decreased. The greatest proportionate increase has been in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The increase in those States is, indeed, equal to the whole increase in the United States. Rye has fallen from 18,645,567 bushels in 1840 to 14,188,667 bushels in 1850. The production of Indian corn has increased to the extent of 214,000,000 bushels—equal to 56 per cent. In regard to this crop no State has retrograded. Ohio produces most, and Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee rank next. Oats advanced from 123,071,341 bushels in 1840 to 146,678,879 in 1850; buckwheat from 7,292,743 bushels to 8,956,916 bushels; barley from 4,161,504 bushels to 5,167,016 bushels. In the last year 3,780,000 bushels of barley were used in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

The rice crop in 1850 was 215,312,710 lbs., nearly wholly derived from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

The production of Tobacco has decreased about 10 per cent. In 1840 it was 319,163,319 lbs.; in 1850 it was 199,752,646 pounds.

In Cotton there has been a gain of 196,970,325 lbs. The returns of 1850 give 987,449,600 lbs. as the quantity cultivated. Alabama occupies the first place as a cotton-growing State, having almost doubled its production in the ten years. Mississippi appears almost stationary, while there has been a heavy falling off in Louisiana, the inundations of the Mississippi and its tributaries being assigned as the prime cause in both cases. In Virginia and North Carolina the culture has largely diminished.

The product of potatoes has fallen from 108,298,060 bushels in 1840 to 104,055,989 bushels 1850; the prevalent disease, or "rot," being unquestionably the cause. The quantity of sweet potatoes raised in 1850 was 38,259,196 bushels.

Of wine the total product in 1850 was 221,240 gallons. California and New Mexico gave 60,718 gallons. The increase in the other portions of the Union has been but 36,000 gallons—a fact which conflicts with the ordinarily received opinion in regard to the production of this article in Ohio and other States.

The quantity of ale and spiritous liquors produced in the United States in the same year amounted to 86,000,000 gallons—being at the rate of nearly four gallons per head.

The increase in the culture of hops has been nearly 200 per cent. Almost the whole of the increase has been in the State of New York.

The returns of 1840 exhibited 95,251¼ tons of flax and hemp as the quantity raised in the United States; those of 1850 give 35,093 of hemp, and 7,715,961 lbs. of flax. Mr. Kennedy suggests that in the former case the marshals may have written tons where pounds were intended.

In the culture of silk there has been a large decrease, having been only 14,763 lbs. in 1850 against 61,793 lbs. in 1840. Connecticut is the only State which has continued the culture without suspension.

The cane sugar made, according to the census of 1850, was 247,581,000 lbs., besides 12,700,000 gallons of molasses; maple sugar, 34,259,886 lbs.; being an aggregate increase in ten years of 26,739,077 lbs.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The following complete and full abstract of the annual report of Postmaster General Hubbard, we copy from the Republic:

On the 1st November 29,191 post offices were in operation in the United States. The aggregate length of the mail routes at the close of the fiscal year—30th June—was 214,284 miles; the annual cost of transportation $3,959,971, or about 6 7-10 cents per mile. The routes have been increased in the year to the extent of 17,994 miles at an annual increase of cost of $547,247.

On the six foreign mail routes, three are under contract with the Post Office Department, three with the Navy Department. The annual cost of the former is $400,000; of the latter $1,490,250, including the additional compensation voted to the Collins line. The conveyance of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama last year cost 22 cents per pound.

The gross receipts of the Department during the year were $6,925,971, of which $4,226,792 was derived from letter postage. $789,246 from newspapers and periodicals: $104,355 from letter carriers. From the total must be deducted the sum payable to the British post office, amounting to $101,988. The receipts, foreign and domestic show a decrease of $1,338,334 as compared with those of the previous year; attributable to the reduction of rates made by the act of March, 1851. Although this falling off conflicts with the calculations of the more sanguine advocates of cheap postage, the Postmaster General reasons against a return to higher rates.

The total expenditures during the year were $7,118,459, of which $4,225,331 were for the transportation of mails, $1,296,865 compensation to Postmasters, $456,584 extra compensation to the same, $548,916 for clerks for offices, $101,355 for payments to letter carriers.

The receipts of the current fiscal year are estimated at $8,745,777, and the receipts at $7,417,790; leaving a deficit of $1,327,986 to be provided for by direct appropriation from the treasury. A larger appropriation will probably be necessary.

The report draws attention to the extremely unsatisfactory performance of the mail service between New York and Washington; explaining that it arises from a want of unity on the part of the railroad companies interested, and of accommodation on the part of the companies running between New York and Philadelphia. The Postmaster General suggests that Congress should consider if it cannot remedy the evil by the exercise of its power of the establishment of post roads; and this suggestion, we are sure, will receive the hearty support of the citizens interested in the route. The manner in which the service has been performed during the past week is as disgraceful as it is inconvenient.

It is expected that the great through line from New York to New Orleans will be rendered more expeditious next year by the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad.

The whole amount of postages on matter received and sent by the Collins line of steamers, during the year, was $228,876; by the New York and Bremen line, $77,219; by New York and Havre line, $80,804; by Charleston and Havana line, $11,958. The performances of the Collins line are spoken of in terms of strong commendation. The proprietors of the Bremen and Havre lines desire increased remuneration to enable them to perform additional trips, and to meet the requirements of the service by changing the terminus of the route from Havre to Antwerp. The Postmaster General alludes to the increasing trade with Germany, and the immense number of emigrants from that country, as reasons for favorably considering the application.

The inconvenient and burdensome character of the existing acts of Congress respecting the allowance of additional commissions to postmasters is pointed out in a letter by Mr. Farrelly, the Auditor, who recommends a repeal of the provision requiring the present mode of settlement, and a return to the old system of uniform rates of commission on the amount of postage collected. In this recommendation the Postmaster General concurs. The Auditor also recommends that a postmaster should be allowed a small compensation for delivering from his office to a subscriber each newspaper not now chargeable with postage.

Attention is directed to a large class of contractors on special routes, and mail messengers, on whom the reduction of postage has operated with great hardship.

Estimates by the Auditor—embraced in this report—show that the total number of paid and unpaid letters which passed through the post offices in the United States during the year was 95,720,524; of which 4,421,547 were conveyed by the European steamers; 99,372 by Havana steamers; 1,495,537 by California steamers. The dead letters numbered more than 3,000,000. The newspapers and other packages of printed matter chargeable with postage were 87,710,498; exchange newspapers, 7,073,584; newspapers circulated within the counties where published, 20,000,000.

INCIDENT IN MR. WEBSTER'S EARLY LIFE.

In answer to some fanatical imputations on Mr. Webster's religious principles, because of his support of the Compromise measures, a widow lady who resided in the vicinity of Mr. W.'s early home, said:

"Mr. Webster an infidel! I cannot believe that. I have known him long, and, if it would not savor too much of egotism, I could relate some incidents that would, I think, convince you that, whatever his political views may have been, he certainly was not an infidel."

She was requested to do so, and accordingly wrote the following:

"Mr. Webster and my husband became acquainted in early life, and the friendship of youth extended to riper years. They were truly congenial spirits, and sought each other's society as much as possible. But the cares of business at length separated them, and for many years they seldom met. My husband settled down in this place, and Mr. Webster went forth to battle for the right in the councils of the nation.

"For some time we were greatly prospered. A lucrative business brought us wealth almost beyond our hopes. Two children came like a sunbeam to light up our happy home with their joyous smiles, and to cheer our spirits with their innocent prattle. Those were happy days, and I love to recall them. But, alas! they were soon covered with clouds of darkness, that even the eye of faith could hardly penetrate.

"Some of the firms in which my husband's funds were placed became involved, and our little all was swept from our grasp. When he found that every effort to recover it but plunged him deeper into difficulty, he became disheartened.—Soon his health failed, and he was compelled to give up his business entirely. He then sold the shop, and what else we could spare, and with the avails paid every debt except one. This was due to a friend, who chose to wait for his money rather than take from us the cottage where we lived, the only property we could then call our own.—But hardly was the arrangement made when the gentleman died, leaving the note in the hands of one who knew not how to show mercy. He demanded immediate payment, and we were about to sell our house when our oldest child was taken down with fever, and soon left us, as we hope, for a better world. The same disease prostrated my husband, and when the physician told me he must die, I felt that my cup of sorrow was full. But no; I was mistaken. There was yet another drop to be mingled in that cup of bitterness.—While my husband yet lingered between life and death, my daughter, the only remaining child, was taken sick also, and after five days' suffering, she too left us, to rejoin her brother in the 'spirit land.'

"Do you ask how I bore this second bereavement? I believe I had not leisure to think of it. All my time, all my attention, was given to my husband, who was slowly but surely going down to the grave. I had even forgotten the hard-hearted creditor. But he did not forget. Inexorable as death itself, he came at the time appointed and demanded the money. I think he must have been intoxicated, for I am sure no man in his sober senses could have been so cruel. I told him my husband was dying, but he replied: 'Sorry, sorry to hear it. He won't earn any more money, and, as you can't pay up, I'll just take the house. You can live somewhere else, as you'll have no one to look after.' I interrupted his cruel remarks, and, thinking to move his feelings, I led him to the room where lay the cold form of my child.

"Vain hope! I might as well have tried to move an iceberg. After much entreaty I obtained permission to remain in the house while my loved one lived, on condition that I gave up the furniture. This I promised, that I might no more be troubled with his loathsome presence.

"The man left me, and I sank into a chair, utterly overcome at the prospect of the desolation before me. At that moment I heard a rap at the door. I could not rise to obey the summons. I felt that my heart was breaking. But the door slowly opened, and Mr. Webster stood before me. He had come home on a visit, and, without knowing any thing of our sorrows, he rode over to see and embrace his early friend. What was his surprise to find him thus! And when the story of our troubles had been told, when he had assured himself that his long-cherished friend had but a few more hours to live, he sat down and wept.

"Then he asked to see the corpse of his little pet, who, when he last visited us, sat upon his knee and played with his watch. As he rose to leave the bed, my husband said in a whisper: 'Fetch her to me, that I too may look upon that sweet face once more.'

"We placed the still beautiful form beside the bed, and, standing near it, gave ourselves up to uncontrollable grief. When able to command his voice, Mr. W. said: 'Let us pray.' And kneeling there, beside the dying and the dead, he prayed as none but a Christian can pray. Sure I am that a prayer so earnest, so full of faith and hope in the Redeemer, was never poured forth from the lips of an infidel.

"Gladly would he have stopped with us through the night. But business forbade his stay. He left us, and as he grasped for the last time the hand of his dying friend, those pale features were lighted up with a smile of hope, such as they had not worn for many a day. The troubled spirit was at rest, for the assurance had been given that the widow should be provided for in her affliction.

"My husband died the next day. I saw no more of the hard-hearted creditor, and the house remained unsold. I still occupy it, and the room where Mr. Webster kneeled in prayer is to me a sacred place."

E. W. A.

North Carolina Small Notes.—Since the explosion of the shinplaster system in the District of Columbia, the want of small notes has been gradually supplied by North Carolina, until her small notes nearly supply our necessities in this behalf. Well, if our own State will not give its Banks the profits of this circulation, we had rather see our neighbors of the "Old North" derive the profits of supplying us than any body else.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Houses for the Vice President and Members of the Cabinet.—The Secretary of the Interior, in his report to Congress, very properly recommends to that body to provide, at the public expense, houses, furniture, fuel, and lights, for the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. He very properly argues that while, in the beginning of the Government, the salaries of those officers were ample, they are far from being so now, when the price of living has been so much enhanced.

At the late election, 526,180 votes were polled in New York State—a much larger number than on any previous occasion.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT IN NEW YORK.

It will be remembered that this case was argued in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in this city, at the May term, 1851, before Judges Nelson and Betts; and that, in November following, Judge Nelson pronounced a decision in favor of the complainants, who sued on behalf of themselves and of their associate beneficiaries connected with the M. E. Church, South, for a *pro rata* portion of the property of the Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York. In pursuance of the terms of the decree, a reference was had before the clerk of the Court, to ascertain and report upon the value of the property, and upon other matters involved in the questions hereafter mentioned. The commissioners for the South, with their counsel, were present at the reference in April last, and the book agents also appeared with counsel. Considerable testimony was taken on the reference, and the whole matter was argued in May before the referee, who reported thereon. As to the questions wherein the counsel differed, he decided generally for the defendants, (the North.) The complainants, being dissatisfied with the report, took exceptions to it, in consequence of which the matter was brought before the Court; and, in October last, it was again argued by Daniel Lord for the complainants, and by E. L. Fancher for the defendants.

We now learn that the Judges (Nelson and Betts) having deliberated upon the case, are divided in opinion upon the principal questions arising on the exceptions to the report; and they have, consequently ordered the points on which they differ, to be sent up to the Supreme Court of the United States, for decision by that tribunal. We understand that a final decree cannot be entered in the case until the direction of the Supreme Court upon the points certified to it, shall be sent back to the Circuit Court. Nor can the defendants, should they elect to appeal from the decree of November, 1851, deciding the main question of the right of the South, take such appeal until the final decree in the cause is entered.

It was contended for the South, on the argument of the exceptions to the clerk's report; that the Southern beneficiaries were entitled to be paid their portion of dividends, according to the profits as yearly reported by the book-agents to the annual conference; that the share of the South in the capital, was to be ascertained according to the value of the same in 1845; and that such share should be paid in cash, with certain additions of interest; also that the ratio should be computed according to the numbers of preachers reported in the minutes for the year 1845. On the other hand, it was contended for the defendants, that the share of the Southern beneficiaries in the profits, should be rated according to what the Northern beneficiaries had actually received, and not according to reported or actual profits; that the portion of capital to be ascertained for the South, should be taken according to the value of 1852, and not of 1845; and that, whatever the share was, it should not be paid in cash, but that the capital must be portioned under the decree of the Court, by an appointment of the specific effects to be agreed upon; and if such agreement could not be made, then that there must be a sale ordered, and a distribution of the proceeds; also that the ratios were to be regulated according to the number of preachers named in the minutes of 1844, and not of 1845.

We understand that the differences of opinion between the Judges are fundamental upon the principal points mentioned, and it is, therefore, inevitable that the case, so far as those points are [illegible] to the Supreme Court of the United States.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

If Mr. Fillmore's attitude towards Cuba was humiliating in the extreme, why do not the Democrats in Congress take up the subject and redeem the national honor? The whole matter is within the competency of Congress. Why does not the bellicose Douglas let out some of his thunder? Why does he not introduce resolutions condemning the action of the Executive, and declaring war against Spain? Why do not the Locofoco papers urge Congress to this course? If they told the truth a few weeks ago in denouncing Mr. Fillmore, and are not lost to all sense of shame, they have no alternative but to insist on prompt and decisive measures. The war making power is in Congress. Mr. Polk took it out of the hands of Congress when he ordered the march upon the Rio Grande, and forced Congress to declare that war existed; but Mr. Fillmore has done nothing of this sort. His action was negative, and if cause of war exists, it is the province of Congress to declare it.

Why don't you come up to the scratch gentlemen?—*Richmond Whig.*

Those Muskets.—The Journal of Commerce says a large number of Mr. George Law's celebrated (cheap) Muskets were removed, a few days ago, from the warehouses in Brooklyn, and taken to Albany by the steamboat Troy. The next we hear respecting them is, that "a machinist of Troy has a contract for fitting up 20,000 of them with percussion locks, in place of the old-fashioned flint."

What's in the wind now? Can the persons who saw THAT army marching through the air, in broad daylight, up in Sullivan county,—tell?

N. Y. Express.

Increase of Crime in New York.—Two men were murdered with the knife in the Fourth Ward on Saturday night, and on the same night a man's head was cut open with an axe in Cross street; and another man probably murdered in Mulberry street.

Counterfeit $20 notes on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., are in circulation.

The wife of Parker Perry, of this county, who resides about five miles from this place, was found on Thursday last, in a well near the dwelling-house, dead, and bearing such marks as to leave little if any doubt that she was murdered. Perry has been committed to jail, under suspicion of having committed the deed.—*Raleigh Register.*

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Benbow's Buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 15. T. O. SMITH. 52-2m

UNION LIVERY STABLES,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW & CO.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

The Contested Seat in the Senate.—The question now before the Senate, as to who is entitled to the seat for Kentucky, as the successor of Mr. Clay, is likely to lead to a long discussion, and from what Senators say, it would seem to be doubtful how the Senate will decide. The facts, as our readers, who have kept the current run of affairs, know, are as follows: It was when the last Legislature of Kentucky were in session, that Mr. Clay was taken sick, and he then sent a letter resigning his seat in the Senate, to take effect on the first of September last. The Legislature, therefore, proceeded to elect a successor, and chose Mr. Dixon (Whig) to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Clay—Mr. Dixon's right to the seat to commence on the first of September, 1852, when Mr. Clay's resignation would take effect.—The Legislature soon after adjourned, Mr. Clay being then alive. Before the first of September, however, he died, thus leaving a vacancy in the Senate from the day of his death till the time his resignation was to take effect. To supply this vacancy, Governor Powell (Democratic) appointed Mr. Meriwether, (of the same politics,) and in his letter of appointment expressly limited the term of his service to the first of September, the Governor thus recognizing the validity of the election of Mr. Dixon made by the Legislature, as far as his official action could do so.

It is now denied by some of the United States Senators, that the election by the Legislature of Mr. Dixon was authorized by the Constitution, and is therefore not valid, as at the time they made the election there was no actual vacancy in the representation in the United States Senate from Kentucky. But they do not stop here.—They contend that as the vacancy *only occurred* in the death of Mr. Clay, *during the recess of the Legislature*, the authority was in the Governor to fill it—and that the appointment made by him therefore holds good till the next meeting of the Legislature, which will not take place till December of 1853. And thus they conclude that the restriction in the Governor's letter appointing Mr. Meriwether, limiting his term till the first of September last, is void, and that he is the Senator till the Legislature of Kentucky meets next December.

The force of this reasoning we cannot see.—The Constitution of the United States looks to the Legislatures of the several States, to elect the Senators of the United States. To do this, so as to secure a full Senate, the Legislatures have never hesitated to elect a Senator, in anticipation of the expiration of the term for which the one then in office was chosen. The regular session of the Legislature next preceding the expiration of the term, has always been recognized as the one at which the Senator was to be elected. We have never heard that this was objected to by any one, and reason and the public good are both in favor of it.

The question then is, whether the rule, recognized in the case where the regular term of the Senator expires, applies to this case in Kentucky, where it was certain that a vacancy by resignation would occur after the Legislature then in session should adjourn, but before another regular meeting of the Legislature would be held? We cannot see the difference in the two cases, and unless there is a difference, Mr. Dixon was regularly elected, and is entitled to the seat in the Senate for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Clay was originally elected.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

VERY GOOD.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Giddings of Ohio delivered one of his most rabid abolition speeches in the House of Representatives. He eulogized the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, rejoiced at the election of Col. Benton and Gerrit Smith to Congress, and *predicted* that Frederick Douglass, a fugitive slave, would yet be elected to Congress. "Then (cried a Southern member,) we'll catch him." When Giddings sat down,—

Mr. STANLY said that there was one subject of the President's message which he did not see adverted to in the resolutions of reference now pending. The last session of Congress made an appropriation for the establishment of a lunatic asylum in this District, and it was a matter of importance to Congressmen and others [Laughter.]

Mr. Clemens of Alabama has introduced a resolution to confer the title of Lieutenant General upon General Scott. The Enquirer expresses strong opposition to it. "The *increase* of offices, honors and titles (it says) is in conflict with the spirit of *our Republican* institutions." We entirely concur with it. *We hope no Whig will vote for the proposition.* Gen. Scott's fame stands in no need of any such title from any quarter—and least of all from those who have spent the last four months in villifying him.—*Rich. Whig.*

The number of people who were *the first* to propose Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, is truly wonderful. The *Providence Journal* says:—

"It is said that the reason why Gen. Pierce did not visit Boston to participate in the Webster obsequies, was his unwillingness to trust himself among the hungry and clamorous office seekers, mostly every one of whom was "among the very first to propose him for the Presidency," and all of whom rendered him services, without which he would have had no chance of an election."

Obituary.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* announces the death in that town, on the 1st inst., of Col. James Budworth, aged 74 years. Col. B. was born near Wilmington, N. C., but came to Louisiana, as an officer of the army, about the time Louisiana was transferred to the U. States. Having been sent with a detachment of the army to occupy the post of Natchitoches, he married in that parish a respectable lady of one of the old Creole families, resigned soon after his commission, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits.

The result of the course of the British Ministry is, that there is no longer any party in Great Britain opposed to Free Trade—that is, free trade in breadstuffs. To the free admission of various other articles, such as tobacco, all are opposed. But breadstuffs are to be introduced free—because that will reduce their price—(the very thing to which we farmers in the United States should be opposed)—and contribute to centralize the wealth of the world at London and Manchester. Every thing is favorable on this side of the water to the grasping schemes of the Manchester gentry;—and Mr. Bright was not far out when he congratulated his Free Trade confreres on their invaluable allies here, in the persons of the incoming Administration. If we shall cease to manufacture altogether, and have no other market for our breadstuffs but such as Manchester may afford—it will be still better for England. What it will be for us, time will disclose.

Richmond Whig.

On the 27th instant Lady Lovelace, the only daughter of Lord Byron died in London, after a tedious illness, at the age of 37, which is precisely that to which her father attained. She has left behind her two sons and a daughter.

The iron on the Weldon and Gaston Rail Road is now being laid at both ends of the road. It is thought the cars will be running over the road by the 1st of March next, at farthest.

Messrs. McDougal and Latham, Democrats, are elected to Congress from California.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOR FARMERS,—ONE ACRE OF LAND

4,840 square yards is *exactly* one Acre, no more nor less—but the very thing itself.

69.57 yards square or 69 yards and each way is nearly one Acre.

208.71 feet square or 208 feet and each way is nearly one Acre.

2504½ inches square is one Acre nearly.

A piece of land 10 by 484 yds., or 20 by yds., or 30 by 161⅓ yds., or 40 by 121 yds., 50 by 96 4-5 yds., or 60 by 80⅔ yds., or 69 1-7 yds., or 80 by 60½ yds., or yds., or 100 by 48 2-5 yds. is *exactly* one A neither more nor less. FLUXIONS.

FOREIGN.—By the Arctic, Liverpool the 1st inst. are received.

Cotton had rallied, with sales of in two days, and a rise of over an to ¼d.

The Earl of Derby has Parliament the determination to adhere to the principles

The ladies of England the mansion of the Duchess of 20th, to adopt a memorial United States on the subject slavery. It was attended by rank in England.

In consequence of the extraordinary the French navy-yards, government to call for an additional 5000 men navy.

LATER.—The Africa brings Cotton had advanced The French Empire was formally proclaimed of "Vive l'Empereur." speech, and liberated

IMMENSE YIELD OF GOLD

The accounts from the Aust up to the end of August most exciting nature. The

A total of 144,207 £432,721, were received Geelong.

On a rough calculation than over the mark, the Victoria in the month of August gold—and this too in the not a very considerable population. What when the population doubled it soon will exciting news—it is ing from the result ties of gold which bewildering.

Every mail brings fresh to the enormous yields are already familiar spots teeming with the nally being discovered introduce us to some new heard-of locality. Thus several spots in the vicinity of which have acquired a One place, "a flat," between Wattletree Flat, on the road leading Creek to Fryer's Creek, has obtain lebrity by a party of gone there "prospecting." dred and fifty pounds weight of morning between breakfast and dinner to say, £6,600 worth of sterling in one hole in the course of one other hole has, of course, been sunk closely adjoining "the claim" of these lows, and here too the daily yield six to nine pounds weight of gold.

In the whole line of the gullies that vicinity the diggers have been cessful. Many in the neighborhood nine, twelve, and twenty pounds ets;" but of course the 150 pounds quoted above stands as yet unparalleled history of gold finding. It is high time the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* gold and baskets filled with not dazzle the imagination of the tions when the wildest flights of behind by common-place matter Seven tons of gold were lying at for want of horses to take and more was fast accumulating digo Flats, Forest Creek pounds weight from one gained twenty-one pounds At Donkey Gully, Creek, one hundred parts that vicinity are digging and doing very well.

The increasing prosperity a bad effect on their morals of drunkenness, rows, thieving Gangs of mounted bushrangers their hands and masks to their ing all the roads, and stopping transports, unless the escorts are armed. For a season—we trust season—the gold colonies will have Dick Turpin over again.

FOR SALE.

WAGON AND TEAM MULES, 3 years old. All in good repair running. Apply to H. BRANSON

Dec. 20, 1852.

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where Co. formerly had one, and would be those making Turpentine before they ments, as the late improvement made ling will enable me to give good prices terial.

Dec. 17, 1852.

WANTED.

TWO SPIRIT-BARREL COOPERS N. KING

Dec. 17, 1852.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for using the the year must be made to the by the 25th Dec. 1852. JNO. M. ROSE

Dec. 15, 1852.

WANTED TO RENT.

AN OFFICE near the Market House occupation by a Dentist. W. E. EDWARDS, at Harman's

Dec. 15, 1852.

ANDREWS & JESUP.
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"MANUFACTURER'S ARTICLES"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Comprising Belting, Card Cloth
Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller
Skins, Roller Cloth, Oil, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

[illegible] those connected with the Obser[illegible] on the ensuing Christmas Holidays, [illegible] be issued therefrom on Tuesday [illegible] thereof, the subscribers to the [illegible] will be supplied with next [illegible] Semi-Weekly paper. [illegible] will please notice this.

[illegible] ROAD TO THE COAL MINES.—At a [illegible] Town Meeting held on Saturday af[illegible], the Magistrate of Police and Com[illegible] were directed to apply to the Legisla[illegible] to borrow and subscribe to the [illegible] road to the Deep River Coal Mines, [illegible] exceeding $100,000, provided such [illegible] shall be previously sanctioned by a [illegible] voters of Fayetteville. [illegible] permission to increase the or[illegible] for the purpose of obtaining a [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS.—Many hopes of improvement in [illegible] have been blasted by the action [illegible] during the last few days. The [illegible] the charter for a rail road to Beau[illegible] aid, led of course to the rejection [illegible] charter of a road to the Tennessee [illegible] there was no necessary connection be[illegible] the Fayetteville and Centre Plank [illegible] bad feeling produced among mem[illegible] the extreme portions of the State, [illegible] operated to the defeat of the mode[illegible] aid asked for an improvement [illegible] of the State which has never had any [illegible] Treasury—an improvement whose [illegible] our legitimate North Carolina [illegible] South Carolina markets to our own.

[illegible] the failure of these plans of [illegible] They would certainly have cost [illegible] aggregate; but there is scarcely [illegible] does not now owe more than North [illegible] if she had already granted all [illegible] by these charters. What she now [illegible] spent, notwithstanding the [illegible] failures we have witnessed. [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] rail roads all over the Union [illegible] by them? Who [illegible] the State should have pai[illegible] to have these works [illegible] of the State damaged, [illegible] its former value, and [illegible] thousands? [illegible] regret the failure of [illegible] schemes of State improve[illegible] the members of the present [illegible] failed in duty to the State, and [illegible] the praise of "well done."

[illegible] glad to see that Gen. Saunders [illegible] two rail road schemes. See our [illegible] letter.

[illegible] CHANGED?—It will be recollected [illegible] the present session of the Legisla[illegible] Saunders emphatically declared that [illegible] for no man for Senator to Congress [illegible] to a distribution of the proceeds [illegible] lands among the States. And also, [illegible] Dobbin declared that *he* was opposed to [illegible]

[illegible] would like to know which of these [illegible] his opinion? Gen. Saun[illegible] Mr. Dobbin for Senator on Fri[illegible] Mr. Dobbin quietly "caved in" [illegible] Or has Gen. Saunders [illegible] pledge?

[illegible] Journal names H. L. Holmes, [illegible] the Superior Courts.

[illegible] of South Carolina has rechar[illegible] of its existing Banks, and created [illegible] with an aggregate capital of $3,-[illegible]

[illegible] MINES.—The following is an ex[illegible] letter from a gentleman, formerly of [illegible] now a resident of New York State:—

"[illegible] Observer keeps us informed of the notice[illegible] of North Carolina—the welfare of [illegible] will always be interesting to us. I [illegible] pleasure that you are extending your [illegible] Roads, and are projecting Rail Roads to the [illegible] Mines, which must increase the business of [illegible] and add much to the comfort and [illegible] of living—if the expenses and trouble of [illegible] Fayetteville are as great as when I resided [illegible] Here we find it cheaper, and infinitely [illegible] more convenient, to buy *Anthracite Coal* [illegible] per Ton, than to hire men to cut down our [illegible] and prepare the wood for fuel."

[illegible] IN THE WEST.—The Louis[illegible] has the following paragraph:

"[illegible] of the Illinois Central Railroad [illegible] Schuyler, Esq., has submitted [illegible] stockholders, of which we give the [illegible] synopsis. The share capital is [illegible] The first instalment of $5 per [illegible] the 17th of December next. [illegible] of Construction Bonds negotiated for [illegible],000,000, of which $4,000,000 are [illegible] United States and $5,000,000 in [illegible] addition, contractors have taken [illegible] this $10,784,000 towards the [illegible] branches are provided exclusive [illegible] on stock. The bonds are to [illegible] by the sale of lands of the [illegible] which consist of 2,500,000 acres, which [illegible] fully adequate to the object. The [illegible] will then be held clear gain [illegible] holders."

[illegible] wonder that the Southern States are [illegible] population and wealth, when internal im[illegible] on such a scale are provided for the [illegible] by the General Government? With [illegible] North Carolina would not long [illegible] in the work of improvement; but [illegible] is denied to her by the wiseacres [illegible]

[illegible] Massachusetts Congressional Election has [illegible] decidedly in favor of the Whigs. The [illegible] is composed of nine Whigs, one [illegible] and one Free-Soiler. In the last Con[illegible] were seven Whigs, one Democrat, [illegible] Free-Soilers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We will publish in our next, portions of the very interesting debate in the Senate on the rail roads to Beaufort and Tennessee. It is at hand too late for to-day's paper.

In the Commons, the bill to charter a bank at Concord was rejected.

On Wednesday, the journal having been read, Mr. Reid, of Duplin, said that a wrong entry had been made upon the journals in stating that he and others had refused to vote upon the non-intervention resolutions which passed the House. He therefore moved that a committee of four be appointed to inquire into the matter, and report to the House that the journals may be corrected.

Mr. R. M. Saunders moved that the names be erased from the journals.

Upon this motion considerable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Webb, Saunders, Puryear, D. F. Caldwell, Waugh, S. P. Hill, Dobbin and McDugald participated. Mr. Dobbin said he was absent last evening, when this vote was taken, attending, a part of the time, a conference with some of the committee on the Lunatic Asylum, and he of course knew nothing of the facts in the case. But he thought it best to drop the matter now, by general consent; and he had confidence that the Speaker would make the journals correct.

Thereupon the gentlemen withdrew their motions; and after a personal explanation by Mr. D. Reid, in which he stated that he was not within the bar of the House when the question was taken last evening—and a general consent given that the name of Mr. McNeill, of Robeson, might be recorded against the passage of the resolutions—the further consideration of the matter was laid aside.

A bill to divide the State into eight Judicial Circuits, and to provide for the election of another Judge and another Solicitor, was *defeated*.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: I regret having to inform you that the bill for the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road to Beaufort Harbor, was rejected yesterday in the Senate, on its 2d reading, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 25. The bill for the extension of the Road to the West, will also go by the board. Thus has been defeated this grand project, for the success of which the friends of improvement in the State had so fondly hoped. I have no doubt myself of the ultimate triumph of the scheme; but I desired to see its speedy completion, that we, who are now upon the stage of action, might be permitted to enjoy some of the benefits, and see the dawn of a brighter day upon the prospects of our beloved old State. But I am not much given to mourning, and I will not dwell upon this.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the work on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, passed its third reading in the Senate to-day, by a vote of 27 to 18. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the N. C. and Atlantic bill was rejected, but the motion did not prevail. It is certainly *dead* for this session.—The bill to arrange the Congressional Districts is under discussion in the Senate, but no vote has been taken on it yet.

In the House, a great deal of business has been transacted the last two days—many bills passed, many *introduced*, and many laid upon the table for a long, long sleep. The engrossed bill from the Senate to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesborough passed its 3d reading; and also the bill to make the bonds of the State, issued on account of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, transferable. A resolution appropriating $5,000 for the completion of the Road from Plymouth to the Pungo lands, in which the State is interested, passed two readings. The bill to establish an additional Judicial Circuit, was rejected. The House has under consideration the bill to lay off the State into fifty Senatorial Districts. No vote has yet been taken on it.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Spruill, last evening, to tender the use of the Commons Hall at night to the Temperance Convention then in session in the city. It was warmly resisted by two or three gentlemen; and the result of it was, that the Hall could not be tendered, though a majority of the House were evidently in favor of it. The proceedings of the Temperance Convention have not yet been reported to the Legislature. I understand that the petitions for additional restrictions on the sale of ardent spirits are very numerously signed—some 10 or 15,000 signatures!

Yesterday WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, Esq. was reelected Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit.—He was opposed by Lucius J. Johnson, Esq. The vote stood—for Mr. Smith 85, for Mr. Johnson 73, for Mr. Williams 3.

WALTER L. STEELE, Esq. was elected a Trustee of the University. Three vacancies yet to fill.

To-day the two Houses again voted for Senator, but made no election. Mr. Dobbin received 75, Mr. Rayner 73, scattering 12. The House sent to the Senate a proposition to vote again to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The Whig members have a conference to-night, and to-morrow they may try a new man.

A vote was also taken for Attorney General today, but no election. The vote stood—for M. Ransom, Esq. 81, for W. H. Eaton, Esq. 79, scattering 2. Mr. Ransom came within one vote of being elected.

E.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 18th.

Dear Sirs: The two Houses now hold three sessions a day, and a vast amount of business of course occupies the attention of both bodies. I cannot undertake to notice *all* that may be important; my object will be to select only that which I esteem of most importance.

Yesterday the bill to authorize the Treasurer of the State to subscribe for 800 shares in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, was rejected on its 2d reading. Messrs. Kelly and Steele ably advocated the passage of the bill.

The Land Resolutions, introduced in the House by Mr. Leach, have passed the 2d reading in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 19. They were amended so as to make them *instructions*, and not simply a request. An amendment was offered to strike out the word "*proceeds*," but this was voted down.

In the Senate, the committee on Constitutional reform has reported favorably on the bill to give the election of Justices of the Peace to the people.

In the House, several important bills have been introduced. One by Mr. Johnson, to provide for the appointment of a Board of Public Works—said Board to consist of five persons, the first to be elected by the Legislature, and afterwards to be elected by the people. The growing importance of our public works seems to render a provision of this kind necessary. Another, reported by the committee on the Judiciary, to continue the commissioners to revise and digest the Statute Laws of the State—continues Mr. Moore and Mr. Biggs, and appoints the Hon. Thomas Ruffin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Saunders. Another, introduced by Mr. Dobbin, to prescribe the form of the Bonds hereafter to be issued by the State—*coupons* to be attached. And another, by Mr. Wheeler, to lay off the State into ten Electoral Districts—eight Electors to be selected from the Congressional Districts, and two from the State at large.

Twenty-two bills passed their 3d reading last night, and some ten or twelve to-night—among them the bill for the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields; a bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Wilmington; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Bank of Charlotte; and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The bills to lay off the State into Senatorial and Congressional Districts, have been referred to joint select committees, consisting of two on the part of each House. This was done to avoid a disagreement between the two branches, and to facilitate the business.

Gen. Saunders offered an amendment to-day to the bill to incorporate the N. C. and Tennessee Rail Road Company, which places the Beaufort project again on its feet, and I shall not be surprised if his plan should meet with a glorious triumph. His speech in support of his amendment was a capital one, and frequently elicited applause. The plan is briefly this: To incorporate two companies, one for the extension East, the other for the extension West. The capital of the Western Company to be $3,000,000—that of the Eastern $900,000—one-third in each to be subscribed by individuals, and two-thirds by the State. As soon as individuals, in either company, have subscribed one-third, then the Board of Internal Improvements is to subscribe, in behalf of the State, for the remaining two-thirds—such subscription not to be binding until sanctioned by the next Legislature. That the survey may take place immediately, the bill appropriates $4,000 in behalf of the State for the East, and $12,000 for the West; this latter sum to be refunded, however, out of the proceeds of the Cherokee Bonds, which were appropriated at the last session for this work. I have not time to say much more of this speech just now, though I should be pleased to do so. You may depend he was very severe in his remarks upon the Virginia editors who have attacked him recently; and I may add that he defended himself ably. I must not forget to state that his amendment was adopted by a vote of 53 to 45.

A vote for Senator on Friday stood, for Mr. Dobbin 80, for Mr. Woodfin 76, scattering 6. 82 being necessary, there was no election.

Mr. Dobbin, it is supposed, has done his best. Mr. Saunders voted for him this time.

Several elections have taken place, as follows:

For Attorney General.—M. W. Ransom, Esq., Whig, was elected to this office on Friday. The name of Mr. Eaton was withdrawn, because, as I understand, he was satisfied that several Democrats would vote against him in consequence of his opposition to free suffrage! The vote stood: Ransom 90, [illegible] 19, S. H. Rogers 7.

For Solicitor of 6th Circuit.—Wm. Lander, of Lincoln, Democrat, is elected. The vote stood: Lander 89, W. P. Bynum, Whig, 68.

For Solicitor of 7th Circuit.—A. W. Burton, Democrat, of Cleaveland, is elected. The vote stood: Burton 74, B. S. Gaither 72. Mr. Gaither has the reputation of being one of the best Solicitors in the State, and it is much to be regretted that he was not reelected.

Adieu, for a season at least.

Your friend and well-wisher,

E.

CONGRESS.—On Tuesday last, the Senate passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Webster, upon whom eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Davis of Mass., Butler, Cass, Seward, and Stockton. In the House, on the next day, similar proceedings took place, with addresses by Messrs. Davis of Mass., Appleton, Preston, Seymour, Chandler, Bayly, [illegible], and Taylor.

On Wednesday, the debate on the Kentucky contested seat was continued.

On Thursday, the debate on the disputed seat was continued by Messrs. Hale, Brooke, Miller and Davis, in favor of Mr. Dixon's right, and Mr. Toucey in reply.

In the House, an attempt was made to provide a general committee on Private Claims. But the motion was objected to and not even received. The Intelligencer says that there was no time during the whole of the late long session of Congress when it was in order for the Committee on Claims to make a report! The Rules of the House have long appeared to us as intended to *prevent* business being done.

Several days were occupied in debate on propositions to instruct a committee to report modifications of the tariff. The House first adopted an amendment to abandon protection altogether, and to lay a tariff for revenue only. This was opposed by Mr. Houston, the locofoco chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, but was adopted by the large vote of 85 to 41. Finally, the House rejected the entire resolution, embracing the above amendment.

Mr. Clingman then moved that a bill be reported to abolish the duty on rail road iron. Mr. Chandler of Penn. opposed it. No vote taken.

Mr. Stanly asked leave to introduce a bill for the payment of the fourth deposite of the public money to the various States, under the law of June 23, 1836. But several members objecting, leave was not granted.

BISHOP IVES.—The following statement is from the Tablet, a Roman Catholic paper published in England. We have no information to confirm or disprove its statement:—

"The important news has just reached us that the Right Reverend Doctor Ives, Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, in the American reformed Episcopal Church, had abjured the heresy of the Reformation and submitted to the Catholic Church.

"Dr. Ives is now in England, and in passing through London, last week, on his way to Rome, he had an interview with his eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, who very warmly sympathised with the new convert in his feelings of thankfulness for the mercy which had been shown him.—As Doctor Ives is married, unfortunately there is no prospect of his devoting his energies as a priest to the service of the church of his adoption.

"Dr. Ives, we understand, was much beloved and respected in his diocese of Carolina, and his example is very likely to have a wide influence upon a considerable number of his late clergy. We shall, in all probability, be enabled in an early number of the Tablet to give further particulars of this most interesting conversion."

Suicide in Sampson County.—We learn from a Sampson correspondent, that Mr. Robert Joyner, of that county, shot himself on the 15th inst., at his residence, and in an instant was in eternity. Mr. Joyner was about 40 years of age. No particulars are given, nor is any cause assigned for the commission of this rash act.—*Wil. Journal.*

We regret to learn, from Washington, of the continued indisposition of the Hon. W. R. King, Vice President elect. He is troubled with that sort of a cough, which, at his age, is very dangerous. Mr. Clay had the like, some months prior to his death. The Democratic party of the Senate, in electing a President *pro tem*, will have an eye to a man who may become Vice President.

GOLD.—One ship has arrived in England from Australia, with the enormous amount of five millions of dollars worth of gold dust.

ROWDYISM AND CRIME IN THE NORTHERN CITIES.—There probably never has been, in any country, so much crime, and such perfect impunity of crime, as now exist in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and probably others. We have occasionally referred to evidences of this state of things. In New York, on one day, less than a fortnight ago, four men were sentenced to death; four others were under conviction awaiting sentence at the same time; and in three days after, three murders were committed, and seven men were stabbed, it is supposed fatally!

But Baltimore is at present worse than all in violation of the laws. The following is the latest incident:—

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

Daring Robbery at Baltimore.—Mr. Hooper C. Hicks, the Collector of the Customs at Vienna, in Dorchester county, Maryland, whilst passing along Lombard street, near South, at half-past five o'clock this evening, had a rope thrown around his neck, and was dragged into an alley by three men, and robbed of three thousand dollars—five hundred in gold, twelve hundred in Baltimore notes, and a draft for fourteen hundred on New York, and his watch. At the instant he was assailed a handful of lime was thrown into his mouth and eyes, strangling and blinding him. The robbers escaped before he could recover and give an alarm. His pockets were all cut open and the flesh grazed with the knife.

And this occurred shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon, before dark!

The Baltimore Sun, alluding to this and other crimes, says, "There is a manifest *inefficiency in the administration of the laws;* and *a venal concern for personal popularity* furnishes the only solution of the disgraceful truths that force themselves upon our notice. Two facts alone, recorded in our paper of Monday morning, prove the utter recklessness of the mob spirit which infests the city. On Saturday night it thrust itself within the very walls of the court house, and with insolent vociferation flung its contempt into the very teeth of the appointed officers of the law. In another case *a juror was assaulted in the streets on account of the verdict rendered.*"

The National Intelligencer strikes at the root of the matter in the following remarks:—

"It is not *by accident* that the Courts and Officers of Justice are inefficient, and the laws consequently unexecuted and trampled upon. The real evil consists in subjecting the Judges and Officers of all the Courts of the State to *periodical popular election.* In one of those phrenzies which sometimes seize upon a whole community, industriously drugged with the most pernicious notions of what is sometimes called "progress"—but which daily experience teaches us is always a progress downwards, such as is now exemplified in the City of Baltimore—the State of Maryland was induced, a year or two ago, under the idea of "reform," to change its Constitution so as to subject the appointment of the Judicial Officers of the State to the periodical universal suffrage of the People. Behold the consequence! The inevitable consequence, predicted by all the wise heads of the State, now already realized, as is fully acknowledged by those who assisted to bring this afflictive curse upon the State, and whose eyes seem to be not yet fully opened to the fact that the only effective cure for the evils under which they cry aloud is *to restore the independence of* [illegible], and the only reliable palladium of all personal rights whatever."

PICTURES FOR THE AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—If Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe would only look at things at home, under her own nose, would she not have enough to do, without writing fancy pictures of Southern people, white and black, of whose real condition and feelings she knows nothing? We think so. Indeed we wonder that some competent pen has not retaliated upon the North, by writing a truthful story of Northern misery and crime.

We have just met with the materials for a chapter in such a work. They are presented in an article in the N. Y. Commercial, from which we learn, that in 1850, sixty one per cent. of all the deaths in that city (about 25,000 in all we believe,) were children under ten years of age; and during seven weeks of the late Summer, no less than 2480 such children died. "It admits of demonstration, that unless the population of the city was replenished by constant acquisition from the rural districts, it would in the course of a certain term of years be *extinguished.*"

This dreadful mortality of children is attributed by physicians to the impure air of over-crowded dwellings; "and it is the children of the extremely poor that die in such frightful numbers. Many persons are ignorant of the large number of people that are in one house among the poor. The average number in an ordinary sized house is about *fifty;*—and it is by no means unusual to find six permanent occupants of one room, and it is known to have reached the number of *twenty.*"

A physician thus describes two incidents of his practice:—

"Another memorandum indicates that I have been desired to call at No.— ——street, "*ch'd. f. b.*," which means "child, front basement."—Here is the house. The door is locked. Knock. No response. Knock again. Still no notice is taken of us; it is evident that we cannot gain admittance. We will not go away yet. I have had some experience in these matters before. Sick people are not in the habit of being removed, when the doctor is sent for. Yonder is a little window through which we may look, and perhaps learn something of the state of things within, and of the reason wherefore we could not be admitted.

"Let us look into the apartment. Everything is rather obscure, but as the eye becomes accustomed to the gloom, objects gradually appear with more distinctness. There are evidently two children in that room; one lying on a bed, and the other sitting on the floor amusing itself with some uncouth playthings. Now the condition of things is better understood. The mother has left these children alone, while she had gone to earn a trifle by a day's work. This is the reason also, that a request, of which I took no memorandum, was left that I would call at a designated hour, at which time she doubtless left her work, and went home to see her little ones and meet the doctor. My engagements not permitting me to call at the time desired, she had again locked them in, and had gone to finish her day's work. We can see things in the room a little more clearly; the little one on the bed has a highly flushed cheek, and is, no doubt, burning with fever, while there is no one—nor will there be for many hours—even to give it a drink of water. God help you, my poor little creature, in your loneliness and suffering!

"Still another memorandum to visit a cellar. This one is in a rear building. The house is one of those that has been built on the rear of a lot of ground, even after it would appear that every spot on it had already its house. It is completely hemmed in, and as we descend, observe how extremely dark it is. In addition to the want of ventilation so common to all such places, there is a remarkable absence of light. From the position of the room the rays of the sun have never reached it, and it appears doomed to uninterrupted murkiness and gloom. Notice the inmates how pale they are! what a waxen, cadaverous complexion these children have! the very lips are pale and the whole face is puffy and destitute of expression. The father and one child died about a month since; and the entire family appear to have been always sick."

Some idea of the number of children whose condition when in sickness must be like that of those above mentioned, may be formed from the report of the chief of police, that in March, 1850, there were 18,456 persons inhabiting cellars in this city, who had no other room.

Now, whilst Mrs. Stowe and her fellow abolitionists have such things at their own door, why need they go abroad to find evils, real or imaginary, to weep over? We can tell her, that slaves in the South are kindly cared for in their sickness, and not left to perish like the wretched poor of Northern cities.

MODERATE.—Jas. Robertson, the crazy man who was arrested three years ago for threatening to assassinate Mr. Clay in the Senate, has applied to that body for remuneration for his losses and disgrace, the blighting of his hopes and happiness; and estimates the amount of his dues at a million of dollars!

MARRIED,

In Clinton, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske of Fayetteville, Dr. A. HOLMES to Miss FANNIE SELLERS—both of Clinton.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. James Jameison, Rev. WM. H. BOBBITT, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss HARRIET L. KELLEY, of that place.

In Anson county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. C. S. Walker, E. NELMS, Esq. and Miss MARTHA A., daughter of Rev. A. B. Smith.

In Moore county, on the 6th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BROWN to Mrs. PRISCILLA THOMAS, widow of the late John Thomas.

DIED,

Near Lumberton, in Robeson county, on the 15th instant, Mrs. FRANCES J. MORISEY, aged 27 years, wife of T. J. Morisey, Esq. Beautiful, gifted, accomplished and beloved, her early and sudden death has spread desolation and gloom over a large circle of friends, and fallen with overwhelming force on her bereaved husband. She had been for several years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.—[COM.

In Orange county, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, formerly a member of Congress, of the State Legislature, and of the Convention which amended the State Constitution.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 20.

BACON—	12 a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a
CANDLES—F.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	30 a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
Sperm	50 a	Tanners',	60 a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	SALT—	
Laguira,	11 a	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40 a
COTTON—		SEED—	
Strictly prime,	8¼ a	Flaxseed,	1 15 a 1 20
Prime,	8 a	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Fair,	7½ a	SHOT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a
Gunny,	14 a 16	Buck,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	SPIRITS—	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peach Brandy,	70 a
COTTON YARNS—		Apple " new	40 a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a	North'n "	40 a 43
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bro. Sheetings,	6¼ a 7	Northern "	30 a 35
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	32 a 35	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 37 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 12 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	3 87 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
New Corn,	50 a 57	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	40 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	60 a 65	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2 a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	3 a 4	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	13 a 14	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	6 a 7	WOOL—	20 a 21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton market steady and firm under the late news.
Flour market firm and a slight tendency to advance.
Wheat.—Sales this morning at 80 cts.
Sales of Corn ranging from 50 to 60 cts.
Oats continue scarce.
Peas sought for at present prices.
Rye quite dull.
Pork.—A lot of some 200 hogs were brought in last week, and sold for about 7 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 3 15, hard 1 65; demand good and market firm. Spirits 47. Corn 62½. Bacon—hams 14, a wagon load of hams and middlings sold at 13½. Lumber—Sales of 1 raft flooring at $12, and of 1 raft wide boards at $7. Timber—Several rafts sold at from 4 50 to $9.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 17—St'r Southerner, with passengers, and goods for Rockfish Co, J M Beasley, F D Breece, W J McDiarmid, McDonald & Whaley, S J Hinsdale, C S Johnson, P P Johnson, Lawrence & Troy, Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast, Cook & Johnson, E J Hale & Son, G S Deming, Jones & Nicholson, G W Carver, H Branson, A E Giersh, A Johnson & Co, M McKinnon, P Taylor, A H Whitfield, Thos Hill.

Dec. 19—St'r Gov. Graham, with goods for Stedman & Horn, J H & J Martine, Island Ford co, R T Long, J & B G Worth, Maxwell & Horah, Earnhardt, Adderton & co, G Womack, Wall & McDonald, Jenkins & Roberts, Murchison, Reid & co, T R Underwood, Mrs E Walton, Union Man co, J W Thomas, M L & R J Holmes, J C Thomas, M L Holmes, E B Rice, C T Haigh & Son, E L & T H Pemberton, Stark & Pearce, Richardson & Barrett, F & H Fries, F Fries, A Tafts, T Lineback, S Colton, A A McKethan, G Lander, Rev A Gilchrist, A C Hart, J R & J Sloan, C Banks, G C Mendenhall, F L Gorrell, Baker & Owen, E C Hall, Shelly & Field, M Russell, J A Boyden, Williams, Haywood & co, T A Siddell, F Hayse, E Belo, Hunt & Adderton, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, R J Steel, J J Leach, M A Poe, C W Andrews.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 15—Brig Times from Boston; Schr Mary D. Scull from New York. 16—Schrs R W Brown from N York, Caroline Grant from Newport.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

2 BAGS soft-shell Almonds, 1 bag Brazil Nuts, 1 box Citron, 20 boxes Raisins, 40 qr. boxes do, 1 bbl. Walnuts, 1 bag Filberts, 1 case Prunes, 1 bbl. new Currants, 1 case Sardines. Just received this day and for sale by

CHARLES BANKS.

Dec. 20th. 53-2w

The next Session of Robeson Institute will commence on Monday the 3d day of January 1853. Board can be had near the Institute at Seven Dollars per month.

W. N. WHITTED, Sec'y
to Board of Trustees.

Dec. 18, 1852. 53-3t

WHISKEY.

20 BARRELS of very fine North Carolina RYE WHISKEY, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 20, 1852. 53-2m

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC CONCERT, of Vocal Music, consisting of a variety of select pieces, will be held at the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville, on Thursday Evening the 23d inst., by the CHOIR of that Church.

Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets may be had at H. & E. J. Lilly's, Messrs. Hale's Bookstore, and at the door. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE.
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53*tf

MIDDLETON ACADEMY,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January 1853.

The great design in establishing this Academy is to have a School of the highest grade of scholarship, to which gentlemen can send their sons. Located in one of the most moral and healthy sections of the State, Parents sending their sons here will have the assurance that they will be removed from all danger of forming bad habits, and subject to no temptations to spend money. It will be the primary object in this School to train students thoroughly in the elements of science, and guard carefully against that superficial method of hurrying them over their studies, without any regard to their true principles. The services of an experienced and well qualified Instructer have been secured. The Trustees will visit the School in person once a month, and hear the students examined.

Board $6 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $15 per Session. Address

HENRY B. ELLIOTT,
Pres't of the Board,
Cedar Falls, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1852. 53*4t

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

THE Stockholders are informed that the 4th Instalment is due and payable at the Bank of Fayetteville the 24th inst.

The first section of the road is about completed, and the Contractors want the money.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1852. 1t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm and style of BRANSON & BLACK, at the Stand formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son.

N. BRANSON.
CALVIN BLACK.

Dec. 20, 1852. 53tf

BRANSON & BLACK,
SUCCESSORS TO H. BRANSON & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
N. BRANSON.] 53tf [C. BLACK.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

300,000 POUNDS WANTED by the subscribers, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. We will receive Rags for J. F. Jordan & Co. of Raleigh, (as heretofore received by H. Branson & Son,) at the same place, and will be pleased to see all their old customers.

BRANSON & BLACK.

Dec. 20, 1852. 53tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW has engaged Rooms three doors below the Market, where he will be permanently located to receive professional calls after the 25th inst. Dec. 18.—1t

Wanted for the ensuing year,

A GOOD COOK. Also, a SMALL BOY for house work. Inquire of H. C. Lucas, at the Bank of the State. Dec. 20.—53-3t

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray. Second supply of Henry Esmond, by the same.
Home Scenes, a new work by Grace Aguilar. The Adventures of Lily Dawson.
The Early Days of Elisha; Trench on the Study of Words; Mercantile Morals; &c. &c.

Dec. 18th. E. J. HALE & SON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Martin McPherson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. A. McMILLAN.

Dec. 19, 1852. 52-3t

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $260, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $5 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 53*ts
[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

Land, Saw Mill, and three convenient Residences,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THE subscriber being anxious to leave for the South this winter, will sell his Lands, &c. in Cumberland county on reasonable terms. On the tract where I live is a valuable Saw Mill with two Saws, and a Grist Mill, in good order. Also, three good dwellings and the necessary out houses.

There are about 50 or 60 acres of valuable Swamp land in cultivation, besides enough of upland cleared and in cultivation to run four or five ploughs. Also, a large tract of Turpentine land, and some 15 or 20,000 boxes already cut. The above tract contains 38 hundred acres.

Also, one tract on the Cape Fear River, joining Henry Elliot and others, containing 430 acres, of which there is enough in cultivation to run four or five ploughs.

A bargain will be given in the above lands and terms made easy.

Persons wishing to see the premises, can apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to his son Isaac S. Williams. ALEX'R WILLIAMS.

Nov. 27, 1852. 49-4t

FISH.

NEW MULLETTS, in Oak Barrels. Just received and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 20, 1852. 48tf

CHEESE.

JUST received a lot of superior Cheese. For sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 29, 1852. 48tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

GEORGE BRANDT.

November 29. 48t1J

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, January 1, 1853, at the Market House, the valuable property known as the HOLLIDAY LOT, corner of Green and Bow Streets, and opposite Dr. Mallett's.

Terms liberal at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. Auct.

Dec. 6, 1852. 49-ts

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS.

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bits, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

49Y]

FRUIT, NUTS, &c.

SOFT shell Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, Chocolate, Tamarinds, Seedless Raisins, Guava Jelly, Prunes in fancy glass jars, Excelsior and Ducal Grape Champaign. Just received this day and for sale by CHAS. BANKS.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers,
Horse and Mule Collars,
A fine lot of Saddlery,
Ready-made Clothing,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.

C. E. LEETE, Person street.

Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

JUST RECEIVED.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
30 hhds. sweet Molasses,
30 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to examine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State. JAMES KYLE.

Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN,
W. T. HORNE.

Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. [illegible] where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,
5000 La Union Principes,
5000 Jenny Lind,
5000 Plantation,
3000 Panetelas,
3000 Conquesta,
3000 La Celebrada,
4000 Regalias,
2000 Ambrosia,
2000 Ben Franklin,
2000 Noriega,
2000 Neptuno,
2000 Voluntero,
2000 Morenita.

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.

Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

CHARLES BANKS

IS receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of

2 cases Jar Prunes,
100 boxes Sardines,
5 cases Prese'vd Ginger
50 boxes Raisins,
1000 lbs. soft-shell Almonds
1000 lbs. Walnuts,
2000 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
2000 lbs. Hazel Nuts,
1000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers.
50,000 Havana and Principe Cigars,

Stoughton's Bitters, Worcester Sauce, Currants, Citron, Cassia, Yeast Powders, Dates, Quince and Guava Jelly, Capers, Olives, Pickles (in gallons, half-gallons, and quarts,) Brandy Pine Apples and Peaches, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Cordials, Pine Apple Cheese, Preserves (in pints, quarts, and half gallons,) Conserve Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Liquorice, &c.; which will be sold at very low prices.

Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

Proposals for Gun-Carriage Timber.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Nov'r 29th, 1852.

THE undersigned invites proposals to furnish 20 complete sets of *White Oak* Gun-Carriage Timber, delivered at the U. S. Arsenal near Fayetteville.

12 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2 pieces, each	132 in. long,	16½ in. wide,	7 in. thick.	
1 do.	30	16½	7	
1	30	18½	7	
1	30	18½	8	
1	62	9	7	
2	40	8	6	
2	162	14½	12½	
2	17	6	5¼	
1	58	16½	14½	
1	76	16½	14½	
1	200	14½	12½	
1	27	12	12	

6 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2 pieces, each	100 in. long,	9¼ in. wide,	4½ in. thick	
2	40	13½	3½	
1	50	7	6	
2	50	9	6	
4	56	4½	3¼	
2	40	9¼	4	
2	72	4½	3½	
8	9	2 3-10	1 6-10	
2	46	8¾	1 13-100	
2	46	5	1 13-100	
2 large end / small end	132	4½ 3¼	4½ 3¼	oak or ash.
2	30	2½	2½	hickory,
1	76	5¼	1¼	oak.
2	78	5	3¼	
1	84	6	4¼	
1	50	6	6	
1	40	4	3	
1	14	4	1¼	
1	42	7½	2 13-100	
1	42	5	1¼	
9	16	14 round.		
126	32	3½	2	
63	27	7	3½	
8	22	17	1 31-100	walnut.
8	44	17	1 31-100	do
4	22	17	1 31-100	do
8	69	3¾	2	do
4	44	20	1 31-100	oak
4	42	17½	2	cypress or poplar.
4	42	20	½	

2 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2 pieces, each	96 in. long,	4½ in. wide,	3¼ in. thick	
1	50	4¼	4¼	
1	90	6	4¼	
1	50	7¼	6	
2	40	3½	3½	
1	40	10	3½	
1	40	3	3	
4	48	8	1½	
2	42	9	1½	
[illegible]	80	9½	9½	
2	36	3	2½	
2	46	3	2½	
1	22	6	1¼	
1	40	9½	1¼	
1	36	3	1½	
2	44	2	1	
2	44	8½	1	
2	48	4	2	
1	42	10	1	walnut
1	42	12	1¼	do
1	36	2½	1¼	
10	42	7	½	cypress or poplar.
7	46	7	½	
6	56	8	½	
1	30	2½	2½	hickory,
1	57	2	2	do.
4	34	15	2	cypress.
2	44	15	2	do.
2	32	3½	3	do.
4	36	3	1	do
2	32	3	1	do.
2	32	2½	1	do.
4	7	2¼	¾	oak.
2	9	9	¾	walnut.
2	9	4½	¾	do
2	36	24	1 38-100	do
2	16	24	1 38-100	do
1	36	14	1½	do
2	14	2½	1½	do
1	36	15	1 31-100	oak
2	136	6½	4	
2	108	3	3	
1	108	6	6	
1	50	6¼	6¼	
1	40	5½	5	
2	40	4¼	4	
1	38	4	2½	
1	40	4	3½	
3	106	11½	1¼	cypress.
2	108	21½	1 38-100	do
1	104	11½	1¼	do
1	104	10	1¼	do
2	10	1¼	1	oak.
2	40	24	1 38-100	walnut.
2	36	5½	2	oak.
3	46	3¼	1	do
2	108	3	3	do
1	108	3	3	
2	42	3	3	
2	18	2½	1½	
2	42	13½	1½	walnut.
9	108	7	6	cypress.
1	50	9	6	oak.
2	56	4½	3½	
1	40	9¼	4	
1	72	4½	3½	
4	9	2 3-10	1 6-10	
1	46	8¾	1 13-100	
1	46	5	1 13-100	
1 large end / small end	132	4½ 3¼	4½ 3¼	oak or ash.
1	30	2½	2½	hickory.
8	16	14 round.		oak.
112	32	3½	2	
56	27	7	3½	
2	22	17	1 31-100	walnut.
2	44	17	1 31-100	do
1	22	17	1 31-100	do
2	69	3¾	2	oak.
1	44	20	1 31-100	oak
1	42	17½	2	cypress.
1	42	20	½	do.

All the above Timber is to be sawed except the following, viz:

126 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2.
112 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2.

The timber above described must all have been cut in the month of July, or between the first of December and the first of March, and must be straight-grained, free from sap wood and from splits, checks, and cracks, or large knots; also from the centre heart, except in pieces of large size which cannot be procured free from it: and it must all measure full to the dimensions above stated.

It must be delivered on or before the 31st of July next, and when delivered to be inspected and measured by the commanding officer or other authorised person.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of January next for the delivery of the whole, or for any number of complete sets.

For further information application may be made to the undersigned.

A. B. DYER, Bv't Capt. U. S. A.,
Com'd'g U. S. Arsenal.

48t1J]

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Bagging, Rope, and Twine, With MANY articles not mentioned, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

25 cases Boots and Shoes, some very fine.

A lot Ready-made Clothing, embracing several styles fine Coats, (City made.)

—ALSO—

15 bbls. good Molasses.
200 sacks Salt.
4000 lbs. prime Bacon.
5 bbls. clean Mess Pork.
20 bags Coffee, various kinds.
5 hhds. Brown Sugar.
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed ditto.
10 bbls. Distillers' Glue, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased with reference to a Cash or Barter trade, and will be sold, or exchanged for produce on favorable terms.

Call near the Bank of Cape Fear.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.

C. A. HARRISON.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps, Bonnets, Sacks and Mulls for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Mallard Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Pearle Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls Flats and Straw Trimming, Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete, to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 50 tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

30 bags prime FEATHERS.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. COOK & TAYLOR.

September 1852. 27 tf

FOR SALE.

105 ACRES OF LAND, South of Mallett's Pond, joining the town line, and lying in the fork and on the East side of the Southern Plank Road. This land will be sold entire or in lots, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered at Public Auction on the 3d day of January next.

Also, for sale, a good harness horse.

J. C. HOOPER.

November 1852. 41tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON.

Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 20tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

August 30, 1852. 21tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill-Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851.

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS [illegible] in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 1st

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description.

Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.

A good assortment of CLOCKS.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine. WARREN PRIOR.

Sept. 30, 1852. 30-5m

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over his new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.

Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

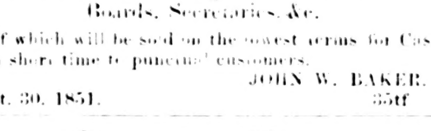
THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

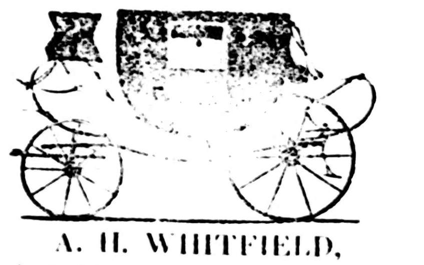
Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 *William Street*,
NEW YORK;

AND

Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 39tf

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

Attorney at Law, and Agent for Pension and Bounty Land Claims,

ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.,

WILL attend to any business requiring professional notice in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and will practice in the Counties of Anson, Richmond, Robeson and Bladen. All claims for Bounty Land or Pensions, entrusted to him, will be prosecuted in Washington City by his associate Attorney, A. H. MARKLAND, Esq., who was, for many years, a Clerk in the Pension Office, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with all the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, and the sources from which evidence can be obtained to establish such claims.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION will be communicated to the following persons, or to their heirs, if they will address Mr. Richardson (post paid) at his Office, Elizabethtown, viz:

Mrs. Jennet Armstrong, widow of Thomas [illegible] of Cumberland.
Mrs. Mary Baldwin, widow of Joseph [illegible] Columbus.
Mrs. Lucy Brown, widow of [illegible]
Mrs. Sarah Bullard, widow of [illegible]
Mrs. Martha Cubreath, widow of [illegible] Sampson
Mrs. Milley Manuel, widow of Nicholas [illegible] Sampson.
Mrs. Wincey Porter, widow of [illegible]
Mrs. Mary Powell, widow of [illegible] Columbus.
Mrs. Obedience Sessoms, widow of [illegible] Sampson.
Mrs. Helen Devane, widow of Thomas Devane, New Hanover.
Mrs. Ann Julia Devane, widow of [illegible] Bladen.

Persons who served in any of the Indian wars, the war of 1812, or the war of the Revolution, [illegible] widows or legal representatives or heirs, [illegible] their interest to communicate with Mr. R[illegible]

Dec. 10, 1852.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Eighteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the direction of the Proprietors, and the immediate superintendence of its former experienced and efficient Principal, Rev. SIMEON COLTON.

This institution is fully prepared to afford its pupils a thorough education [illegible] the popular professions, and [illegible] duties of life. The Proprietors have [illegible] selected Philosophical and Chemical [illegible] will be ready for use at the opening of the session. The accommodations for Boarders are [illegible] commodious. The establishment [illegible] no apprehension in reference to [illegible] entertained by those wishing to place [illegible] wards in school for a series of years [illegible] the Proprietors and the wants of [illegible] the perpetuity of the Cumberland A[illegible] reach of ordinary contingencies. The [illegible] it distinctly understood, that the [illegible] themselves and their immediate [illegible] applied to patrons generally. [illegible] thorough scholarship will be required [illegible] need not apply; indolent ones are not w[illegible]

Tuition as heretofore—varying according to the advancement of the pupils. Board, [illegible] fuel, servant-hire, &c. $[illegible] per session [illegible]

For the benefit of those [illegible] friends, the Proprietors have [illegible] Mrs. Colton, who has had [illegible] success in teaching, to take charge of [illegible] of girls, in an entirely separate [illegible] buildings, where a system [illegible] will be given. The pupils will [illegible] of the teachings and [illegible] experiments in philosophy, chemistry [illegible]

The services of Mr. [illegible] years instructer in Rev. Mr. [illegible] borough, have been secured [illegible] A few girls would be [illegible] avail themselves of the privilege [illegible] wards, may apply to the Proprietors [illegible] ton. As the number of girls [illegible] as no instructer will be employed [illegible] tion will necessarily correspond. [illegible] cheap but a thorough education, [illegible] mental, for our daughters. [illegible] those interested are referred to the [illegible] prietors.

To the above notice of Cumberland Academy [illegible] Proprietors, I deem it proper to [illegible] conformity with their notice, [illegible] gaged in the school, and [illegible] their wishes, and the just expectations [illegible]

S. COLTON.

Dec. 2, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put in operation [illegible] ing, cementing and riveting bands [illegible] rivets. The Bands are stretched with [illegible] chines, made expressly for that [illegible] difficulty of bands [illegible] common way of making them, is [illegible] this process. Bands made [illegible] width evenly, run true, and [illegible] the drum or pully, and [illegible] more power than those made [illegible] They are made out of the [illegible] Spanish Leather, and [illegible] them equal to the best N[illegible] sold as low as can be [illegible]

Hunt's Store [illegible] Band Shop near Jesse W[illegible]

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. [illegible] Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, [illegible] Mine; Mr. Eudy, Hodgen Mine; [illegible] Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; [illegible] ville.

Jan'y 22, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing [illegible] hundred Acres of finely Timbered [illegible] Waccamaw river, near the head of [illegible] cessible at all seasons of the year [illegible] flat boats. Three thousand acres of [illegible] have been boxed and worked for three [illegible] premises are a dwelling house, and [illegible] buildings. There are three hundred acres [illegible] land under fence, well adapted to the staple productions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL [illegible] with a mill frame ready for raising, [illegible] abundance of Timber. In addition to all these advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in [illegible] tion of country; and its nearness to as good a turpentine market as the State affords, enhances the [illegible] this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a [illegible] improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conway[illegible] S. C., where all applications, (post paid) will [illegible] with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLESPIE.

Oct. 15, 1852.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, of good character [illegible] take charge of the Marlborough [illegible] for the ensuing year. Applicants are [illegible] fully competent to prepare students [illegible] South Carolina College. The income of the School, less 3 per cent., will be the Teacher's salary. The School will yield an income of a Thousand or Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Academy.

Applications will be received until the 27th December next, when an election will be held and the successful candidates notified of their selection.

Testimonials of character and scholarship will be required.

Communications must be addressed to

C. A. THORNWELL,
Sec'y Board Trustees, Bennettsville, S. C.

Nov. 12, 1852. 45*2w

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables.

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN

Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf